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AMERICAN
ARBORVITAE

HILL'S 1912 CATALOG AND PLANTING GUIDE

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO. INC.
EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS—LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS



WHITE PINE

HEMLOCK

NORWAY
SPRUCE

CONCOLOR

Hill's Three Superb Hardy Evergreens

The Greatest Trio Ever Offered. They Are Absolutely Hardy Everywhere

Here are offered three little Evergreens of the finest grade, with roots balled and burlaped, sure to grow, and beautiful from the time you receive them. They will be found useful about every home. The pictures show you what they look like when shipped, but we wish you could see how they look when planted along a walk, or under a window and about 10 feet away from the house, or in front of a bed of flowers or some shrubbery. The children will "pet them" more than they will the dog, and care for them with much enjoyment and profit, while the ladies will take delight in the neat little trees. Whatever else you buy, do not fail to order these.

Special Offer No. 400

Price \$1.25

A beautiful grafted Blue Spruce between 1 and 1½ feet high. The Blue Spruce is a native of the Rockies, and there is no other evergreen like it. The foliage is an intense, silvery blue which forms a sharp contrast with every green and brown tone seen on trees and plants. Only about one-half of the seedling trees are blue, so, to get the true blue color we graft scions, cut from the best-colored blue trees, on good, strong seedlings. These grafted trees are trimmed and otherwise attended to with the greatest care, so they will make perfect, round, even, thick heads. (See page 8.) One of these trees in a yard will make almost as much display as a flowering shrub in full bloom, and will hold its color throughout the year.

Special Offer No. 401

Price 75 cts.

A silvery Douglas Fir, 1½ feet high. The foliage of this tree is dark green with a blue tinge—soft, fine, feathery and most handsome. The shape is pyramidal, a central stem running straight up for a tip. This tree is perfectly hardy and can be planted anywhere. A mulch in summer, to hold moisture, is of great benefit, and this tree will thrive well wherever the Blue Spruce will grow, affording a splendid contrast. Fine also in boxes on the porch. While recommended for growing in boxes for porch adornment, its growth is rapid, and the tree often reaches a height of 50 to 60 feet. You can put your little Fir tree in a temporary place while small, and move it to its permanent home when it gets 10 feet high.

Special Offer No. 402

Price 50 cts.

One Engelmann's Spruce, 1 foot high. This is another of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens noted for its hardiness and its attractive appearance. In some respects it resembles the Blue Spruce, as it shows a blue tint on the dark foliage. The needles are fine and soft and the head is thick and well rounded. Distinctly beautiful planted either alone or with the others.

Hill's Combination Offer No. 403 Price \$2.25

We will send all three of these magnificent Evergreens, just enough to make a fine little group, for \$2.25. This price is so very low that every one should take advantage of this special offer. The value of the three evergreens may be \$100, or even \$500, in ten or fifteen years. They certainly are worth \$10 to you right now, aside from the enjoyment and satisfaction they will give.

I personally selected the above three Evergreens from our entire collection, as I know they individually embody such qualities as entitles them to world-wide distribution. I heartily recommend them in every way for general planting.

J. Hill

Pres.

Top, Blue Spruce
Middle, Douglas Fir
Bottom, Engelmann's Spruce



Norway Spruce windbreak protecting buildings, yard and field

Preface



WE WISH to have a little talk with our friends, in order that you may better understand what the D. Hill Nursery Company is, and what it stands for. Another point you will be interested in is, "What can the D. Hill Nursery Company do for me?"

We are Evergreen Specialists. In the whole world there is no other firm whose operations in growing and gathering evergreen trees and seeds are so extensive or so thorough as ours. We cover the evergreen field so well that there is no variety known that we have not tried, or of which you cannot find specimens growing here. That does not mean that we offer them all in this book, because comparatively few are suited to the natural conditions in the United States, at least of the part lying east of the Rockies. We offer none that will not give satisfaction to you.

To illustrate the scope of Hill's Evergreen operations, we mention that last year the German government came to us for seed of Pine. The Germans are re-foresting great areas in Germany, and do not have the seed. They found that we could supply it quicker and better than it could be produced from any other source in the world. The German government is not limited to purchasing from one country or one continent—so they came to the United States, and to us.

Our trial- and test-grounds are most interesting. Sometimes we get thousands of some rare and beautiful variety of Evergreen which promises to be valuable, yet when we try it out it may prove an absolute failure because it is not adapted to our climate or for some other reason. We always test trees thoroughly before they are offered, hence save planters the disappointments that they get when buying trees from growers who merely offer trees, not knowing whether they will do well or not. Another thing, many of our finest Evergreens require the most careful training and pruning while young. If they do not get this, they never will be satisfactory. It is much cheaper to produce trees without giving them this individual attention, and trees so carelessly produced look just about as well at transplanting time. But we give our trees every attention from the seed-time on, so that they will develop no unworthy habits after they leave our hands. To insure certainty of growing, we transplant our trees several times, resulting in a network of fine roots.

Our men in the Shrub, Rose, and Shade Tree departments are experts in their line. We develop the very best possible trees and plants, and we select the varieties with just as much care as we do our Evergreens. You will find no better trees of any kind than Hill's, no matter where you go for them or what you pay for them. Our Fruit Tree list is restricted principally to the requirements of the flat, open country of the middle west, where extreme hardiness is required. You will find the best home and commercial varieties listed.

Your success with our trees after you plant them is a matter in which we are mightily interested. No firm is more careful in filling orders, and we have a nursery system that prohibits mistakes, such as mixing varieties, etc. We will ship just as promptly as possible after receiving your order and understanding your wishes. Your interests are our interests, and we want you to feel



Twenty acres of little Evergreens



Finest kind of Evergreen windbreak and shelter-group arrangement

that you and this nursery are working together to produce the results desired on your place. Whenever we can help you with suggestions as to what trees to plant for any specific purpose, we want you to consult us. We will tell you what kinds will do best and what kinds are suited to your plan, when to plant and how, and how to care for the trees afterward. If you have space or cash for only two trees, write us about it—we can help you; and if you want to plant fifty miles of windbreaks, or to re-forest ten thousand acres, we want to talk with you about it. Over half a century of conscientious effort to understand trees and grow them right ought to contain some experiences that will be immensely valuable to you.

Suggestions to All Who Buy

ORDER EARLY. You will find that it pays—no waiting, no worry, and you will be served better—so be sure to allow yourself plenty of time. In ordering, please use printed envelope and order sheet enclosed. Others will be sent upon request.

OUR TERMS are cash with order, except when satisfactory bank reference is given, when we will gladly open an account. Money may be sent at our risk if forwarded by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or in Registered Letter. Do not use order sheet for correspondence. As a matter of economy, both to our customers and ourselves, we prefer not to accept orders for less than 50 cents.

WE ALWAYS DO BETTER THAN WE PROMISE in the way of extra trees and plants, so that, when the order will at all afford it, we add to it something gratis, often a choice or new kind.

Get Your Own Trees Free

See our Great Bargain Sheet, and learn how to get 100 trees free. Thousands took advantage of our generous Club Offers last year and got their own trees without cost.

Kindly send all orders, money and correspondence, plainly addressed to

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.,

Evergreen Specialists

Dundee, Illinois, U. S. A.



Spruces grow tall and splendid when planted alone



Hill's Hardy Evergreens

The varieties offered here are all those which have been time-tested and proven absolutely **hardy and reliable**. Our long experience has taught us how to grow and root them, as well as how to dig, pack and ship them to all parts of the world with safety.

Seedlings and Transplanted Trees. We have designated our stock, particularly the Evergreens, as Seedlings and Transplanted Trees, which offers a wider range of selection in the sizes.

Seedlings are two- three- and sometimes four-year-old trees that have not been taken from the ground and replanted, coming directly from the original seed-beds.

Transplanted Trees have been taken from the seed-beds and replanted. Transplanting adds to the trees by developing an abundance of fibrous roots. The trees become heavy and stocky.

Ball and Burlap. Trees designated **B & B** means that they are dug with large ball of earth, and burlaped, leaving the roots undisturbed. This, in most cases, absolutely guarantees their success. When planting these trees, it is not necessary to remove the burlap; simply cut the strings and place tree in position.

Spruces

The fastest growing of all evergreens, absolutely hardy and particularly at home in all the country east of the Rocky mountains and north of Oklahoma. More Spruces have been planted in windbreaks and hedges, on home and public grounds, than any other kind of evergreen. For quick effects under average conditions, Spruces generally are the best of all evergreens.

All Spruces are pointed trees, and the cones hang down. In the spring they bear flowers, or catkins, which are very handsome on some varieties. The Norway and Blue varieties, especially, resist drought well. Little trees only three and four years old are handsome, while old trees have branches that sweep the ground, and rich foliage all the way up to a steeple-like sky-tip, either dark or light, with heavy needles or feathery leaves, according to the variety.



How seedlings are shaded



Beautiful Arborvitae in winter



Growth made by a Norway Spruce windbreak in four years

It is in windbreaks and hedges that Spruces are most valuable; they grow thick and tall, will stand close planting, much cutting back and much neglect. You do not have to wait even five years for Spruce windbreaks and hedges to reach effective proportions; but at twenty-five years of age they are just coming into their full effect.

Selection of the right variety for your purpose is important, and we have started your selection by limiting our stock to seven of the best kinds. With these you can plant windbreaks about all your fields, shelter your buildings, lay out your home grounds, make a conifer bed, and accomplish a dozen other things that will be worth \$100 for every \$10 it costs.

NORWAY SPRUCE

Extremely hardy, growing the fastest of all evergreens, and standing almost any amount of shearing and trimming, yet growing thick and fine if left alone. The Norway Spruce adapts itself to any soil and to any condition. It is clean, trim and bright, summer and winter. The foliage is dark in tone, with heavy needles, and the tree bears handsome, light brown cones. We know of one farm that was sold in winter, for which, because of a \$100 equipment of Spruce windbreaks, \$1,200 more was paid than was asked for an adjoining farm which otherwise was better.

The Norway Spruce is the very best evergreen for windbreaks in most localities. The trees grow big and thick, and will not run out nor grow ragged till very old. Twenty-five per cent increase in crops grown in protected fields is not too much to claim as the result of windbreaks.

Hedges of Norway Spruce will last indefinitely. In planting, select the largest size you can afford, in order to cut down the waiting period. A good-sized hedge can be made at once with 3-foot trees. See page 32 for hedge data.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	25	2 00	10 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet, B & B (extra-select), 3 to 3½ feet diam.	3 75	32 50	

Transplanted trees.	Each
5 to 6 ft., B & B (extra-select), 3 to 3½ ft. diam.	\$5 00
6 to 7 ft., B & B (extra-select), 3 to 3½ ft. diam.	6 00
Seedlings.	100 1,000
2 to 4 inches.....	\$1 00 \$3 75
4 to 6 inches.....	1 50 6 00
6 to 8 inches.....	1 75 7 50



A Norway Spruce shelter-clump is very attractive



Beautiful grafted Blue Spruce in the Nursery. Notice the contrast with other evergreens

WEeping NORWAY SPRUCE

Quite a change from the standard form. The growth is conical or pointed, like a standard Norway, but the branchlets hang down from the limbs, to a length of 6 or 8 feet, and often trail on the ground. In calm weather the trees are handsome, but in a breeze or a gale they are more than handsome—they are striking. The growth is tall, without much spread at the base. They are hardy and vigorous, and adapt themselves to any condition. Two or three about a house, especially near Blue Spruces, and in front of darker evergreens, make a beautiful combination.

Transplanted trees.

2½ to 3 feet, B & B	Each	\$3 00
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WHITE SPRUCE

Hardy and thrifty anywhere in North America, simply full of little branches that make them thick and windproof from the ground up. This is one of the varieties we can highly recommend, especially for the colder sections. The narrow growth and dainty appearance adapt them to ornamental grouping and specimen planting, but they make the finest kind of windbreaks and screens.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
1½ to 2 feet	30	2 65	22 50
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	
4 to 5 feet, B & B	3 75		

Transplanted trees.

	Each	
5 to 6 feet, B & B	\$4 85	
Seedlings.	100	1,000
3 to 4 inches	\$1 50	\$10 00
4 to 6 inches	1 85	13 50

ORIENTAL SPRUCE

Graceful evergreens with dark, glossy foliage. The trees grow from 20 to 35 feet high. Slender limbs grow upward, and from these branchlets grow slightly downward. The cones are 3 or 4 inches long, and during the growing period are a violet-purple color. Rather slow in growth. Fits well in small groups, and makes a splendid appearance in conifer beds, borders, smaller screens, etc.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet, B & B	\$1 25	\$11 50



What is finer than evergreens bending under a mantle of snow?



Splendid evergreen home planting. Blue Spruces, Firs, Pines, etc.

BLUE SPRUCE

Unquestionably the most beautiful of evergreens. The dense, rigid foliage shimmers and sparkles with a distinct, intense blue. The branches grow in sets around the tree—those nearest the ground the longest, each set growing shorter as the position is higher, till the tree makes a broad-based, sharp-pointed pyramid.

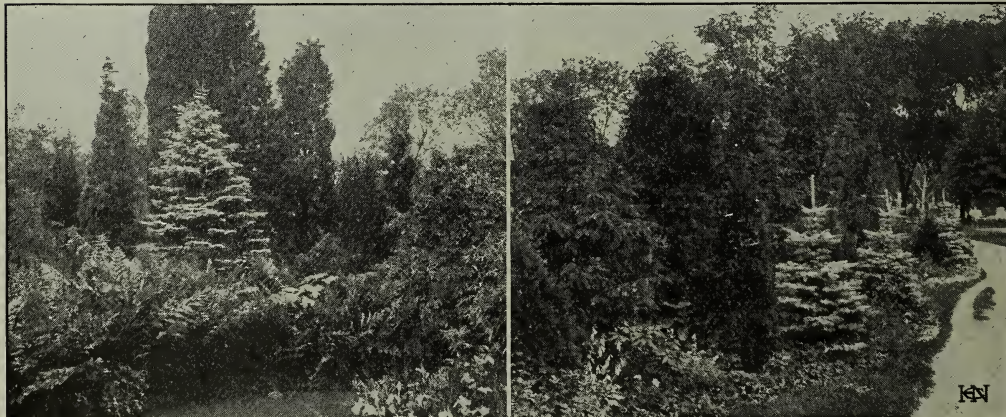
Blue Spruces are strong, vigorous growers, holding their shape and thickness to any age, and thrive wonderfully in any soil and locality. You need not hesitate to plant them because of cold or exposed position, for they do well on the Arctic Circle.

For a great many years we have given special attention to Blue Spruces. When seed is planted, part of the trees (called Colorado Blue Spruce) come true blue and the rest revert to green. With a third class (called Grafted Blue Spruce) scions from the finest, bluest trees are grafted on vigorous seedlings, making trees that are uniformly perfect in color and shape.



The beautiful Blue Spruce

Grafted Blue Spruce, transplanted trees.		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$3 00		\$26 50
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	4 50		32 50
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	5 50		
3 to 3½ feet, B & B.....	6 25		
3½ to 4 feet, B & B.....	7 50		
4 to 4½ feet, B & B.....	8 50		
4½ to 5 feet, B & B.....	10 00		
Colorado Blue Spruce, transplanted trees.		Each	10
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 25	\$1 85	\$15 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
1 to 1½ feet, (Selected Blue).....	1 00	9 00	
1½ to 2 feet, (Selected Blue).....	1 35	12 00	
2 to 2½ feet, (Selected Blue) B & B..	2 50	22 50	
2½ to 3 feet, (Selected Blue) B & B..	3 00	25 00	
Seedlings.		100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.....	\$2 25		\$13 50
6 to 8 inches.....	3 00		22 50



Mixed plantings are finest. Spruces, Pines, Firs and shrubs in these borders



What your windbreak will look like a few months after planting. The next year it should be 3 or 4 feet high

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

No other Spruce and few other evergreens are so hardy as this. It is in the same class as Norway Spruce in type and usefulness. The growth is heavy, with no tendency to become ragged and thin.

The form of the trees when young is round and compact. For farm and country planting, and particularly for windbreaks in the Dakotas, Minnesota and all the prairie country, Black Hills Spruce is one of the very best trees. The old trees reach 75 to 100 feet in height, still growing rugged and thick. We recommend it without reserve.



Black Hills Spruce

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet	\$0 30	\$2 25	\$18 00
2½ to 3 feet, B & B	2 25	21 00	
4 to 5 feet, B & B	5 25		

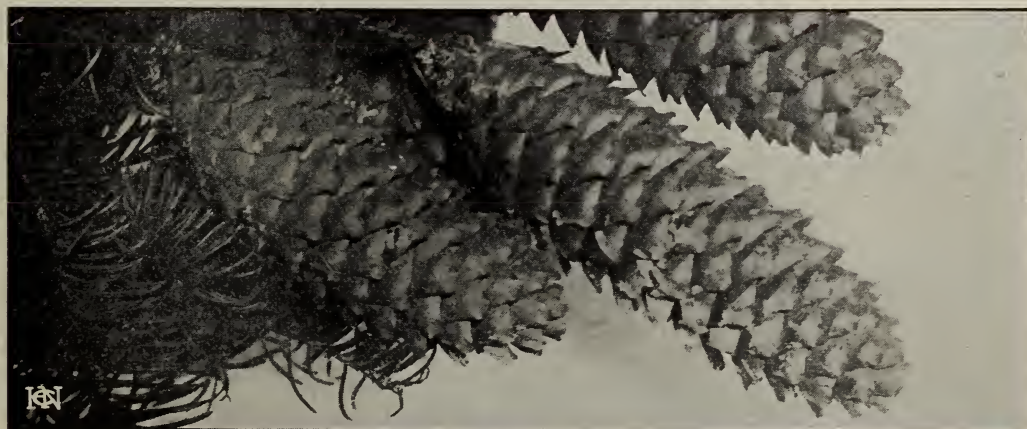
ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE

A very beautiful evergreen from the Rocky Mountains. Resembles Blue Spruce, but forms a narrower pyramid, and has only a tinge of blue. Some day there will be as many Engelmann's Spruce trees planted as there are Blue Spruces now.

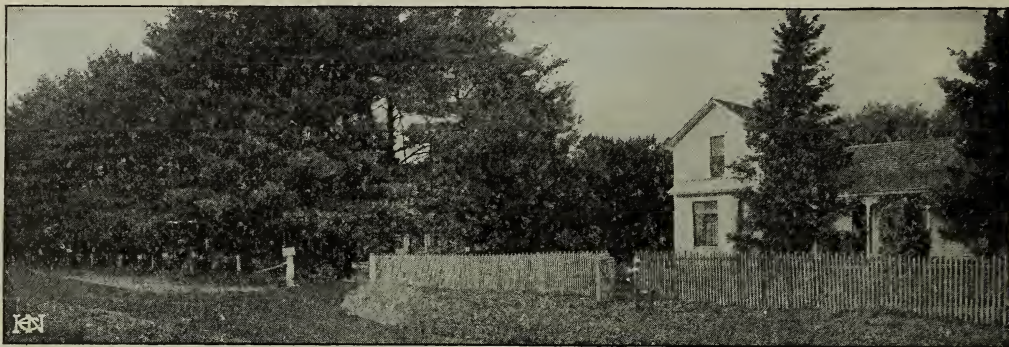
The branches are slender and the trees grow tall. Foliage is thick, fine and feathery. Cones are light brown, 2 or 3 inches long; foliage, twigs and cones are strongly fragrant. Plant Engelmann's Spruces in groups as a background, or as single specimens. The little fellows do finely in conifer beds.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet, B & B	\$1 00	\$6 00
1½ to 2 feet, B & B	2 00	
2 to 2½ feet, B & B	2 85	

Special Offer No. 404. Eleven splendid Evergreens, all strong, transplanted trees: 1 Colorado Blue Spruce, 1 Concolor Fir, 1 Engelmann's Spruce (all 10 to 12 in. high); 2 Norway Spruce, 1 to 1½ ft.; 1 Dwarf Mountain Pine, 6 to 10 in.; 1 Pyramidal Arborvitæ, 1½ to 2 ft.; 1 Chinese Juniper, 1½ to 2 ft., roots balled and burlaped; 1 Hemlock, 6 to 10 in.; 1 Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ, 10 to 12 in.; 1 Swiss Stone Pine, 1 to 1½ ft., roots balled and burlaped. **Value \$8, for \$4.95**



Typical specimens of Spruce cones



White Pines make the finest of timber trees. Spruces are planted near the house

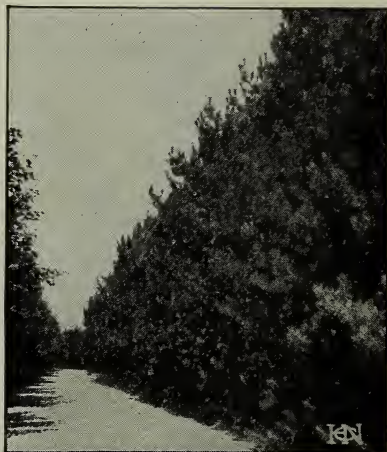
Pines

In the entire list of cone-bearing trees there are none so noble and stately as Pines. They are distinctly different from all other evergreens, and there are varieties adapted to any situation in North America. They are indispensable about homes where the best appearance, combined with practical evergreen protection, is wanted.

Formerly Pines were our most valuable timber trees, but wholesale and criminal slaughter of forests has removed almost all pine from some markets. At present pine lumber brings very high prices. These facts should be noted, and trees put in odd corners to grow into paying crops of timber in 15 to 30 years. See Forest Tree section, page 37.

For windbreaks and screens Pines are fully as good as spruces in most situations, and on high lands they are better. In fact, White Pine, Austrian Pine, Ponderosa Pine, and Scotch Pine have no equals for general farm and country planting in the wind-swept northern prairie states, where they grow fast and thrive greatly. From Montana and the Dakotas east, and south of this tier of states, plant these Pines. It will be one of the best investments you ever made.

The other kind of Pines listed here are exceptionally handsome trees. They all are hardy and thrive most anywhere, while their style of foliage, or growth, is so distinct and different from that of any other evergreens that no home planting, whether a large shelter-group or an ornamental border, is at all complete without them.



White Pines along roadside



White Pines on lawn; foliage very beautiful and effective



White Pines make exceptionally good farm windbreaks

WHITE PINE, King of the Forest

Unquestionably the most valuable evergreen for general planting, White Pine should go into every windbreak, shelter- and timber-belt, every group and every home planting. It is very hardy and seldom suffers from the winters, even in exposed positions. If mixed with other evergreens or with deciduous trees it makes splendid shelter- and timber-belts.

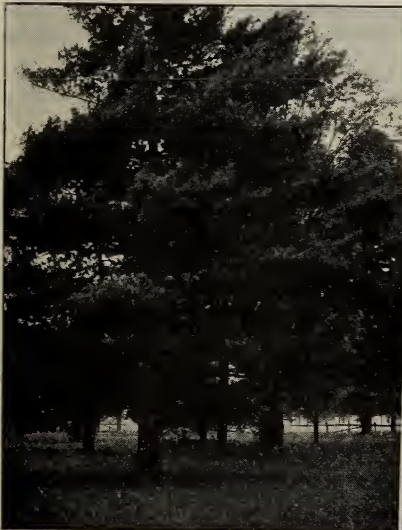


Cones of the White Pine

In windbreaks White Pines should be placed wider apart than other evergreens, because the limbs grow out close to the ground and spread widely. We advise that you mix the trees in windbreaks. If you have no data on hand, put it up to us to give you what will be best and we will guarantee good results. White Pines will form half or more of the trees, especially in the latitude of St. Louis in the central West, and anywhere south of Buffalo in the East. In timber-belts and in re-forestation White Pines should come in for a good share of the space.

Sometimes they make nine feet of growth in three years. A nine-foot wall of evergreen foliage is quite a protection. We have outlined in the introduction some of the reasons why evergreens are valuable for fields. Because they grow so thick and so fast, and because they retain their lower limbs, White Pines give better protection than almost any other evergreen. When three rows of trees are planted, one or two of White Pines and the other of spruce or some other heavy-foliaged evergreen, the strongest gale will not find its way through.

White Pines are beautiful trees. They grow regular and even, the limbs in sets or layers around the tree, the lowest set the longest and each one getting shorter



Tall and stately White Pines for shelter, shade, ornament and timber



Austrian Pine is well adapted for lawn planting

or by themselves. It is not unusual for White Pines to attain 150 feet in good soils. Our young trees are of extra-high quality, strong, stocky and bushy, and we have hundreds of thousands of them. The man who plants White Pine, plants a tree that will add much to the value of his property.

Transplanted trees...	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$4 50	\$42 50
10 to 12 inches.....	25	1 15	6 00	
1 to 1½ feet.....	35	2 25	15 00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 75	30 00	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	
3 to 4 feet, B & B.....	85	16 50		
4 to 5 feet, B & B.....	2 65	24 50		



Austrian Pine covering bank



Young Scotch Pine

WHITE PINE, con.

up to a pointed tip. The cones hang down and are six or seven inches long. The foliage is softer and finer than that of any other evergreen,—there is just enough of a white glint about it to make the effect cheerful, while the foliage lacks all that stiffness and spike-like character some people object to. The young trees look trim and neat all the year round, while the old trees are remarkably picturesque as they stand in groups

Transplanted trees.	Each	100	1,000
7 to 8 feet, B & B, (Extra-select), 4 times transplanted.....	\$6 75		
8 to 9 feet, B & B, (Extra-select), 4 times transplanted.....	8 25		
9 to 10 feet, B & B, (Extra-select), 4 times transplanted.....	10 50		
Seedlings.....		100	1,000
3 to 4 inches.....	\$1 00	\$6 50	
4 to 6 inches.....	1 50	7 50	
6 to 8 inches.....	2 25	12 00	

SCOTCH PINE

One of the very best evergreens for breaks, shelter-belts and clumps in the cold prairie states. It is among the hardiest, thriving in exposed situations and in northern, wind-swept localities and giving satisfaction everywhere. Should not be planted in wet places, but will stand any amount of drying winds, hot sun and lack of rain. Frequently is planted on sand dunes to prevent the sand drifting.

A good way to use it in breaks is to plant an outer row or snow-break of willows or some other deciduous tree, then plant the row of little Scotch Pines. This will make a good break, but not so good as if there were a third row, preferably of some of the dense spruces. A better plan is to make the break a timber-belt from 16 to 100 feet wide, and here Scotch Pine is just the tree. See our Timber section, pages 37, 38, 39 and 40. In point of practical value, Scotch Pine ranks second only to White Pine, and will do its best farther north. When young, the trees are pyramidal, but later have a broad, round top. Lower limbs do not choke out to any great degree, even when the trees are planted thickly.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$4 50
1 to 1½ feet.....	20	1 00	6 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	30	2 25	15 00
Seedlings.....		100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.....	\$1 00	\$5 00	
8 to 10 inches.....	1 75	10 50	
10 to 12 inches.....	2 25	13 50	

HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, SHELTERS AND LIVE FENCES.

By E. P. Powell.

A treatise on the planting, care and management of hedges in all situations. 140 pages, 5x7 inches, cloth. Price, 50c.

AUSTRIAN PINE

A fast-growing tree, valuable for windbreaks, shelter-belts and screens in the most exposed positions. Dense growth stops snow and wind, and in a few years the trees grow to a size that renders great service. Austrian Pine is especially recommended to the farmer of the middle West. Planted singly, the trees get very large and fine, but no finer than they do in groups.

The foliage is very dark and the needles are thick and stiff. Cones are glossy, smooth, regular and brown. Plant the outer row of windbreaks of these trees, then set a row of spruces close. You will get a quick growth that will be dense from the ground up.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
8 to 10 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 15	\$10 50
10 to 12 inches.....	30	1 35	12 75
1 to 1½ feet.....	35	2 25	15 00
2 to 3 feet, B & B.....	2 65		

Transplanted trees.	Each
3 to 4 feet, B & B.....	\$3 75
Seedlings.	100 1,000
3 to 4 inches.....	\$1 00 \$6 00
4 to 6 inches.....	1 25 7 50

PONDEROSA PINE

One of the reliable evergreens that for fifty years have proved the value of breaks and shelter-belts in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the Dakotas. It is a native western Pine, and formerly was the most valuable timber-tree of the section. It grows very fast and quickly gets 100 feet high, ultimately reaching 200 feet. In the central West the usual habit of growth is spreading, with limbs turned up at ends, forming an irregular round or flat top at maturity. The cones are glossy brown, 3 to 6 inches long.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 25	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	2 65	18 00
Seedlings.	100	1,000	
6 to 8 inches.....	\$1 50	\$10 50	
8 to 10 inches.....	2 25	13 50	

JACK PINE

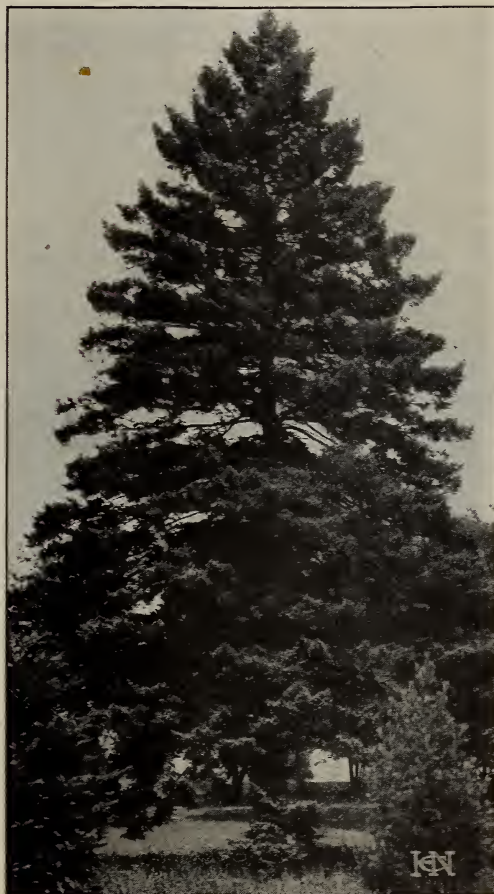
The most northerly of all American Pines, and quite hardy anywhere. It grows very fast, limbs spread out and are more slender than otherwise, but crooked and bare of branches and needles for long distances, showing the yellowish or red-brown bark. The trees get very large. Small, rough cones hang on for ten or fifteen years. Jack Pine will grow to 18 feet high in four years, and there should be a liberal sprinkling of it in every timber-belt.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100	1,000
10 to 12 inches....	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$3 75	\$30 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	15	1 00	4 50	37 50
1½ to 2 feet.....	20	1 25	7 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	25	1 50	10 50	
Seedlings.		100	1,000	
4 to 6 inches.....		\$1 00	\$6 00	
6 to 8 inches.....		1 50	7 50	
10 to 12 inches.....		2 25	15 00	
1 to 1½ feet.....		3 00	18 00	

"We bought 500 or 1,000 Norway Spruce in 1892 or 1893. Every one grew and did well. You gave us a present of a Colorado Blue Spruce at the same time. It is a fine, large tree now. It could not be bought from us for \$25.—James Maxwell, Bousman, Wis.



End of Scotch Pine windbreak



Old Scotch Pine

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

A handsome little evergreen that has no counterpart among trees, and is the best of all dwarfs. There is a trunk but the branches so hide it that it can not be seen. The limbs leave the trunk near the ground, curve outward, then upward, and form a tree that is twice or three times as broad as high, and very thick. These limbs are stiff and stubby. Cones are less than 2 inches long, and more gray than brown; foliage dark green.

The beauty of this Pine lies in the fact that its three to six feet of height will not cut off the view behind it. Planted on banks, near foundations of houses, in front of groups of taller evergreens, in borders, beds or singly, it wonderfully finishes off the other features. Makes up well with the low junipers. It is entirely hardy, coming from high Switzerland, where thickets of it cover whole mountain-sides.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	60	5 00	45 00
1½ feet high and 1½ feet broad, B & B.....	2 25	18 50	
1½ to 2 feet high, and 1½ to 2 feet broad, B & B.....	3 00	26 50	
2½ to 3 feet high, and 2½ to 3 feet broad, B & B.....	4 50		
2½ to 3 feet high, and 2½ to 3 feet broad, B & B (upright).....	4 50		



Jack Pine, fine windbreak tree (see page 13)

Seedlings.	100	1,000
3 to 4 inches.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
4 to 6 inches.....	1 85	15 00

SWISS STONE PINE

A beautiful tree in all ages, and striking in old age. It never gets more than 25 feet high. When young the shape is pointed, but later the top opens up and spreads out, though never getting thin. The foliage and branchlets are dense and compact to the ground, and the long needles are bright or bluish green. Cones are light-colored and only two or three inches long. The growth is regular and even, and the arrangement of the needles is different from that of any other evergreen.

Plant Swiss Stone Pine where you want a small evergreen in limited space, or for variety and contrast in foliage. It is hardy in the most exposed situations. As the growth is comparatively slow, it fits well in a bed or border, or as the step between dwarf Pines and the large evergreens. One man said that "it is fine singly and grand in groups" on his big lawn. The picture on page 15 will show you what it looks like, and suggestions for using it with excellent effect will come to you as you go over your situation.



Dwarf Mountain Pine in border

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 25	\$18 00
1 to 1½ feet, B. & B.....	1 50	14 25	
1½ to 2 feet, B. & B.....	1 85	15 00	
2 to 2½ feet, B. & B.....	2 65	22 50	
2½ to 3 feet, B. & B.....	3 75		
4 to 5 feet, B. & B.....	6 00		

Measure increases from day to day.

I often think of you people as I look at the trees I got from you. They are all growing fine and we are well pleased with them and feel better pleased every day as we see how they grow. We certainly thank you for sending us such good trees.—Barnes & Vaughan, German Valley, Ill.

Report from a delayed shipment.

I received the shipment of evergreens and was very much surprised to find the trees in such fine condition. All lived except three.—Runhold Johnson, Reliance, S. Dak.

NOTE.—This man's trees were shipped on the 5th and reached him the 16th of May, being slightly delayed en route.

Trees received in fine condition.

We received the trees, shrubs, etc., in fine condition several weeks ago. Thanks for the extra Norway Spruce. Most of the trees have come out fine.—Blanche M. Hoeffer, Richmond, Va.

Our trees grow in any climate.

I am very much pleased by your prompt attention and the quality of the plants forwarded to me. As soon as I unpacked them I proceeded to transplant them, and they are already budding; which makes me believe they will do well in this climate. Yours very truly, Jose L. Garza, Aparrado 148, Monterey, N. L. Mexico.



Pines are handsome at any age

FLEXILIS PINE

A native American Pine that has not been generally planted, yet is successful and most desirable everywhere on account of its great beauty. Its peculiar characteristics are in bark, cones and branches. The bark is creamy white, corky and porous, the cones are heavy and big, 8 to 10 inches long; the branches are very slender, and limber, growing horizontally into an open-topped pyramid that changes to a round top when the tree gets old. In all stages of growth it is one of the really attractive American Pines.

This tree is entirely hardy and thrives on rocky slopes in exposed locations as well as in better feeding-grounds. It gets as high as 50 to 75 feet when fully matured, but during most of its life it is lower than this. It is handsome because of form and color, and we recommend it very highly. You will be well satisfied with it in any home planting. Plant it alone, where it has a chance to show.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$18 50
Seedlings.		100	1,000
3 to 4 inches.....	\$2 25		\$18 00

Special Offer No. 405 Price, \$2.90

100 Norway Spruces, transplanted.... 10 to 12 inches
100 American Arborvitæs, transplanted. 12 to 18 inches
100 White Pines, transplanted 6 to 10 inches

Special Offer No. 407 Price, \$3

For Windbreak Planting

100 Austrian Pine seedlings..... 4 to 6 inches
100 Jack Pine seedlings..... 6 to 8 inches
100 Scotch Pine seedlings..... 8 to 10 inches

Special Offer No. 406 Price, \$2.75

100 Norway Spruce seedlings..... 4 to 6 inches
100 Scotch Pine seedlings..... 4 to 6 inches
100 Jack Pine seedlings..... 4 to 6 inches

Special Offer No. 408 (Value \$3.00) Price, \$2

250 Hill's very best Evergreen seedlings for wind-break or timber, strong and thrifty first-size—50 each of Balsam Fir, Norway Spruce, White Pine, Scotch Pine and Jack Pine.

Windbreak Construction—Different Methods

South of a line through Chicago almost any of the evergreens succeed; but farther north, the number of those varieties suitable is limited. A half-dozen of the hardiest, however, are good in almost any latitude. Bear in mind that some evergreens, with a tendency to grow thin and ragged when standing alone, will keep their thick, lower limbs and foliage if growing in company, and particularly if in the midst of other kinds of evergreens.

In this way White Pines will grow best among Black Hills and White Spruces, or Glauca Juniper; and the presence of Jack Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Austrian and Scotch Pines always have a good effect on some of the less rugged but thicker and handsomer evergreens. Usually it is a good plan to mix with the evergreens a few oaks or other hardy deciduous trees. In Minnesota and all very cold sections, willows will keep the evergreens at their best.

By far the larger number of windbreaks are double rows of trees. There is little excuse for planting a single row, and such a planting never will get fine. But a double row has the advantage of getting more space for the roots and more space for the foliage. The two rows of trees help protect each other. Every tree is sheltered on three of its four sides. The finest windbreaks, however, are triple-row. At least two kinds of evergreens are planted, the hardier toward the prevailing wind. In northern sections willows can form the outer row, or even form a fourth. Such a break becomes a splendid shelter in a few years.



Swiss Stone Pine

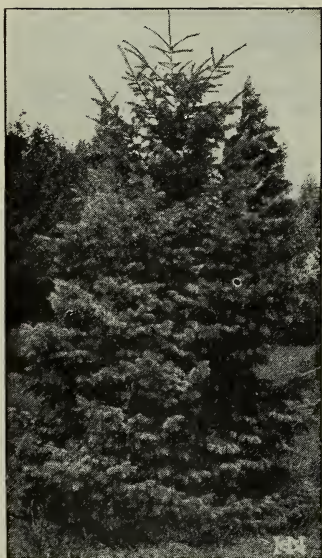
Firs

Among the handsomest evergreens that can be used to make our homes more livable, and especially beautiful during the first twenty-five to forty years. They are not so well adapted for breaks and screens as spruces and pines; but, where variety is wanted, they do well for these purposes. Groups about the lawn or single specimens on boundaries, near walls and walks, can be of Firs, and of course the ever-interesting and indispensable conifer beds should contain Firs. All Firs grow tall, in the form of a narrow pyramid with slightly drooping branches, and all hold their cones up stiffly. They are hardy trees and will grow anywhere.

One of the advantages of Firs, that applies to other evergreens as well, is the forming of a well-adapted background for deciduous shrubs, vines and trees. Fir foliage, except Concolor, is very dark and rich. When blossoms come on shrubs and roses, the pink and whites and yellows could not have a better background than they get from Firs. And in the autumn, after the bloom is gone from all plants and leaves have fallen, the lighter bark of shrubs and twigs is brought out splendidly in front of evergreens.



Concolor Fir



Douglas Fir

DOUGLAS FIR

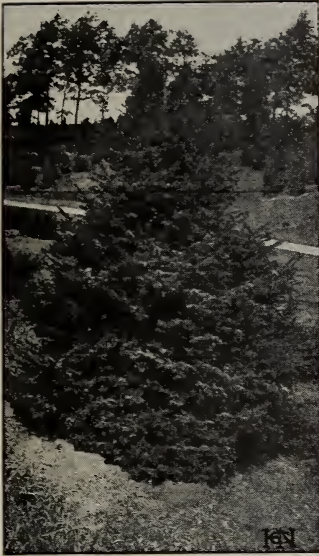
Ordinarily known as Douglas Spruce, this is neither a spruce nor a hemlock, but resembles both in some ways. It is immensely valuable in parts of the country requiring trees of great hardiness and adaptability. The long, drooping branches reach great length and luxuriance, and the sharp-pointed tip reaches far toward the sky. Foliage is beautifully soft and bluish green, hanging down from the branchlets, just as these branchlets droop from the limbs. Growth is strong and rapid, and the trees often reach a height of 60 feet.

While Douglas is exceedingly valuable for ornamental planting, its greatest usefulness is in windbreaks and screens. Here it will grow thick and rank in a short time. For this purpose it ranks with Norway Spruce and is fully as practical. It should be selected instead of Norway spruce whenever the finest-looking breaks are wanted.

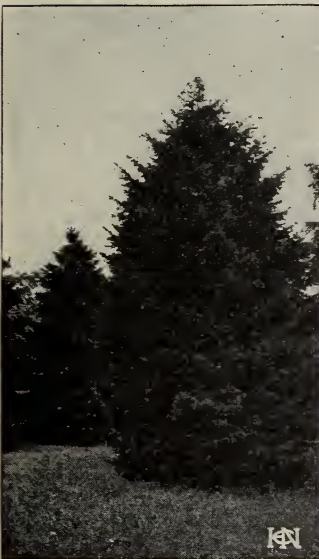
Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
8 to 10 inches.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$9 00
10 to 12 inches.....	30	2 25	13 50
4 to 5 feet, B & B.....	4 50		
5 to 6 feet, B & B.....	5 50		
6 to 7 feet, B & B.....	6 75		
7 to 8 feet, B & B.....	9 25		
9 to 10 feet, B & B.....	13 50		
10 to 11 feet, B & B.....	16 50		
11 to 12 feet, B & B.....	20 00		
1½ to 2 feet (Selected Blue type).....	1 00	6 00	
2 to 3 feet (Selected Blue type).....	1 25	9 75	
3 to 4 feet (Selected Blue type).....	2 25		
Seedlings.		100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	
8 to 10 inches.....	3 75	30 00	



Firs in Nursery. Note the thick, fluffy foliage



Balsam Fir



Old Douglas Fir

BALSAM FIR

The oldest and among the best Firs for windbreak planting about residences. They are tall and slender, doing well planted close together, and growing fast. The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath, while the growing cones are violet-purple. Bark and needles give out a spicy odor when broken, and the trees themselves will give fragrance to the air about them. Their extreme hardiness enables them to withstand the coldest of weather.

Plant Balsams for the ornamental-utilitarian purposes about country places. Long breaks of them are not too expensive, and quickly will grow into form. Groups always thrive better than one tree alone.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 15	\$6 75
8 to 10 inches.....	20	1 20	8 25
3 to 4 feet, B & B.....	2 25	21 00	
Seedlings.	100	1,000	
6 to 8 inches.....	\$1 50	\$10 50	
8 to 10 inches.....	2 25	15 00	

CONCOLOR FIR

A beautiful evergreen from the Rocky Mountains, and as an ornamental tree second only to the Blue Spruce. It is nearly as blue, but not so distinctive, and is rich, elegant and dignified, appearing a part of its surroundings. The most dependable of all the Firs, and has become so widely known and appreciated that it is planted everywhere in Europe, though a native American tree. In a few years it will be planted as largely as any other ornamental evergreen.

The foliage is very striking. It is long, soft and graceful, entirely different from that of any other Fir. On account of the more subdued color, large clumps and rows of the tree can be planted together without jarring on good taste. They soon mature into tall, broad, magnificent specimens that are thick at the base and all the way up, and have the typical long-pointed Fir top.

Handsome effects can be produced by grouping Concolor and Douglas Firs, blue spruces, some of the pines and golden arborvitæ, as their charming tints contrast beautifully. Nothing in the evergreen line could be more ornamental. We particularly recommend Concolor Fir, when you get Hill's good trees.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 25	\$12 00
10 to 12 inches.....	45	3 00	18 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	60	3 75	27 00
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	3 00	27 50	
3 to 3½ feet, B & B.....	4 50		
3½ to 4 feet, B & B.....	5 65		
Seedlings.	100	1,000	
3 to 4 inches.....	\$3 00	\$24 00	
4 to 6 inches.....	4 00	30 00	
6 to 8 inches.....	5 00		

A BOOK ON FORESTRY PLANTING, by Jarchow. 250 pages, illustrated, 5 x 7 inches. Price, \$1.50.



Fir windbreak protecting nursery stock. Makes an excellent shelter



In Nursery; seedling evergreens shaded, older trees on every side

VEITCH'S FIR

A handsome new variety of Fir discovered in high, central Japan. It is a magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, growing to a straight, narrow pyramid of delightful outline. Could you see the mature tree, you would be amazed at its grandeur. The trunk and the branches are slender; height medium. Veitch's Fir is absolutely hardy and is not affected by extremes of heat, cold, drought or wet weather. It is a moderately fast grower and develops into a large specimen in a few years.

The foliage is bright, light green above and silvery white beneath—a mass of sparkling silver in the sun and the wind, for the branches are covered, as with hair, by the inch-long needles. Such trees as these can be used to great advantage on farms and large country places if rightly placed. A screen of them at one side of a yard or lawn, with a few trees standing alone at the end are enough. Or mix them in a group with pines and spruces of different hues. The conifer beds and the borders offer chances for placing the little fellows where they will do the most good. Our stock is extra-choice.

Transplanted trees.	Each
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	\$3 75
3 to 4 feet, B & B.....	4 50



Fir Cone

Special Offer No. 409 Price, \$3.00

- 2 Irish Junipers, transplanted..... 1 to 1½ feet
- 2 Colorado Blue Spruces, transplanted. 1 to 1½ feet
- 2 Balsam Firs, transplanted..... 8 to 10 inches
- 2 Concolor Firs, transplanted..... 10 to 12 inches
- 2 Hemlocks, transplanted..... 10 to 12 inches

Hill's Evergreens always are right

The Evergreens ordered from you received, and they are certainly fine and very satisfactory.—Carl Gutgsell, Supt. Lochevan, Derby, N. Y.

The Evergreens were fine. I expect I will need more next year. I have got the Evergreen fever.—Geo. Shriver, Randolph, N. Y.

The order I received in fine shape. All looked good and lived, excepting the Irish Juniper. The other evergreens are the finest lot I ever saw. They were packed the best I have ever seen yet. Whenever I am in need of anything in your line you may look for my order.—Frank J. Vohat, Wilson, Kansas.

The special order I got from you last spring came in good condition and grew just fine.—P. O. H., Pine Island, Minn.

The trees were in fine shape when they came. The little trees were very fine. May want some more sometime.—Jonathan Mesvere, Jackson, N. H.

Trees received O.K.; thanks for the extra. They are fine.—M. M. Fay, Montrose, Colo.

Evergreens came all right. They were about the finest lot of trees I ever saw. Thanks for the present of Spruces and the extra Concolor. Everyone of those I ordered last year grew and are looking fine.—Pomeroy Mather, Washington, Iowa.



The tall and regular Veitch's Fir



Junipers as addition to Hedge (see next page)

Hemlock

One of our most beautiful hardy native evergreens, for lawn-, group- and hedge-planting. It should be called Hemlock-Spruce, but should not be confused with the spruces. The characteristics are slender, drooping branches and shoots, thousands of little green and brown cones, not more than an inch long, fine, flat foliage showing rough and "hairy" from a little distance, and irregular limbs that grow thick if the trees are liberally sheared during the first few years. The trees are most graceful, and sometimes get to be 70 feet high; but more often they are found a third or a half of this height.

It is during the first thirty years that Hemlocks are most useful for hedges, though they are very long-lived, and if growing in moist soil, will be perfect for generations. They will stand any amount of shearing and will grow in shade. Where windbreak trees have lost their lower limbs, or in combination with deciduous break trees, they fill up the open spaces near the ground. Some of the pictures here will show what thick hedges Hemlocks make. When once established, Hemlocks have few equals as yard or lawn specimens, and for groups where thick foliage is wanted, nothing can excel them. A good home windbreak, that thoroughly protects, is made by planting an outer row of willows or other hardy deciduous trees, then a row of mixed Jack pines, White spruces, and Black Hills spruces, and finally a row of Hemlocks. Such a break is very handsome and will check the most severe storms.

Where growing naturally, the trees sometimes get thin and straggly, but we correct any tendency toward this by careful pruning and directing in the nursery. After you get the trees, you should watch them, tipping back occasionally where needed to make them develop into the shape you want. In breaks and groups little of this will be needed, but when the trees are planted singly or in borders or beds, ten minutes



Hemlock on lawn



Hemlock—almost the handsomest evergreen

spent over them every couple of months will improve their appearance when they get larger. We recommend Hemlock without reserve. It should be planted about every home that has the space in hedges and groups when alone, and in windbreaks and shelter-clumps when mixed with other kinds of trees.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$o 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
10 to 12 inches.....	25	2 25	15 00
12 to 15 inches.....	30	2 65	22 50
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	75	6 00	52 50
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	90	7 50	
2½ to 3 feet, B & B,			
(Sheared).....	2 50	22 50	
3 to 4 feet, B & B (Sheared)	3 00	27 00	

Trees growing well

Send me your catalogue, I want to get some more of your Evergreens. Had splendid luck with your transplanted trees last year.—L. S. Griffith, Gordon, Nebr.

Appear to be happy

Trees received in good order and are planted and appear to be happy.—Geo. H. Rising, Homer, Michigan.



What can be done with Junipers

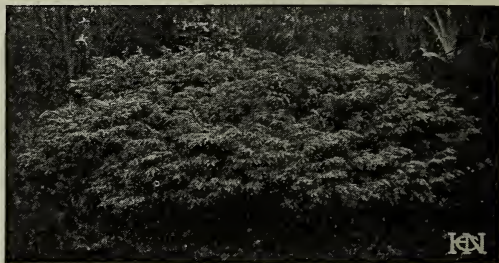
in dry soil. Drain the ground on which you plant Junipers, and do not be afraid of drying them out in summer. Of course, they get a great deal finer in moist soil than in over-dry soil.

Juniperus glauca is among the hardiest of all evergreens, while Irish will not stand so severe conditions. The other kinds are all quite hardy, making most of the Juniper family suitable for planting almost anywhere.

JUNIPERUS GLAUCA

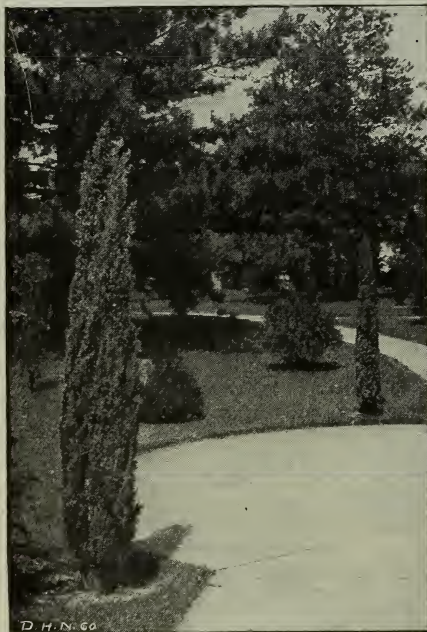
From the standpoints of color, form and hardiness, it is preëminently the "King of Junipers." The growth is rapid, and the trees are graceful from the start. The limbs are slender, growing out horizontally or a little down, and from these droops the slim foliage, which is light, silvery blue. They are among the best evergreens for general planting, making good screens, groups and breaks, mixing and contrasting well with pines, spruces and firs.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B	\$2 25	\$18 50
2 to 2½ feet, B & B	2 75	25 00
2½ to 3 feet, B & B	3 50	



Juniperus procumbens

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
3 to 3½ feet, B & B	\$4 50	
3½ to 4 feet, B & B	5 50	
4 to 5 feet, B & B	6 25	



The column-like Irish Juniper

TRAILING JUNIPER

Trails, or, more properly speaking, creeps moss-like upon the ground, the delicate feather-like branches oftentimes covering a circle of ground 10 or 12 feet in diameter. The foliage is a deep, dark green, turning to a purplish hue during the winter. Thrives in shady places.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
8 to 10 inches	\$0 50	\$4 50

HOME FLORICULTURE.

By Eben E. Rexford.

A practical guide to the treatment of Flowering and other Ornamental Shrubs. Illustrated. 300 pages, 5 x 7 inches. Cloth. Price, \$1.

PARSONS ON THE ROSE.

By Samuel B. Parsons.

A treatise on the history, propagation and culture of the Rose. New and revised edition. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth. Price, \$1.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE.

By Samuel F. Maynard.

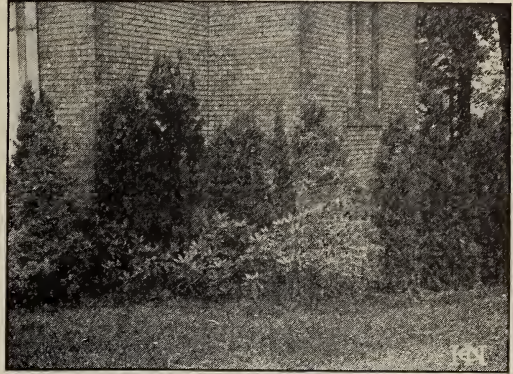
A practical guide to the cultivation and handling of fruits. Gives accurate directions concerning planting, pruning, spraying, etc., of all fruits. 274 pages, illustrated. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth. Price, \$1.

SABINA JUNIPER

A dwarf form with trailing or spreading branches; the fine, dark green foliage growing very dense. The trees seldom get more than 3 feet high, and form flat bushes with crowns several feet in diameter. They have a strong odor. In unique beauty and distinct attractiveness they are unexcelled.

Sabina is splendid in border plantings in front of taller-growing evergreens, and is superb for planting in naturalized, rocky corners.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ feet, B & B.....	\$2 25	\$20 00
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	3 00	
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	3 75	



Junipers and other evergreens

SABINA MASCULA JUNIPER

Similar to Sabina Juniper, except that to the unique coloring and form is added the attractiveness of taller growth. The foliage is clear, bright green—a tone of green that universally attracts people of taste. The growth is upright and bold, solid and massive, without losing the graceful delicacy of Sabina. In combination with *Sabina juniper* this variety makes a splendid lawn decoration.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana

Transplanted trees.	Each
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	\$3 00

IRISH JUNIPER

Characterized by slender, upright columns about a foot thick and 7 feet high. The many upright branches grow close together. It is one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Junipers and is very formal. Its place is on lawns, but is well suited for planting in cemeteries and along avenues. The branches are thickly covered with delicate, sharp-pointed needles about an eighth of

an inch long—light green with a little blue tinge. Needs to be mulched in winter in the northern states.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$18 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50	

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

Entirely hardy, and its peculiarly delicate foliage grows on whip-like branches. When fully grown it is a beautiful, bushy tree with graceful outline. Desirable in border plantings and singly; also does well in conifer beds.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$1 85	\$15 00
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	3 00	

The universal opinion

The Evergreen seedlings arrived safely, and in quantity and quality are most satisfactory.—P. T. Hunter, Loretto, Essex Co., Va.

I have received the stock of *Arborvitae* and have set same in permanent position. They arrived in good condition and contained more than the required number. Please accept my thanks for the premium of Norway Spruce.—Wm. J. Johnston, Mt. Pleasant, R. No. 2, Mich.

We are very much pleased with the trees, which came to Buckland, all in good shape. Are sorry now we didn't order sufficient American *Arborvitae* for a hedge along the north side of our yard. You certainly understand packing nursery stock and give good trees for the price. Accept thanks for the 25 little Norway Spruces you sent as extras.—(Miss) Glenna Musser, Wapakoneta, Ohio., R. F. D. No. 3.



White-Tipped Juniper

GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER

The most interesting of all Junipers, with light golden foliage. When young the tree is prostrate and trails along the ground; but, as the years pass, it gradually grows erect, in a conical form. The odd form and the handsome color attract every time. Every planting should include golden evergreens. There are few other trees in cultivation which resemble it. We recommend it highly.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
10 to 12 inches, B & B.....	\$1 15	\$10 50
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	2 50	
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	3 75	

CHINESE JUNIPER

Perfectly adapted to our varying climate, and withstands the coldest winters without any damage. The form is upright and the foliage dense and compact. If sheared yearly, the trees can be trimmed almost to any shape—tent, columnar, round, oval or pyramidal. The foliage is light green or silvery. Trees at maturity reach 15 to 20 feet high.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$1 85	\$15 00

WHITE-TIPPED JUNIPER

A broad, pyramidal tree 15 to 20 feet high, with dense silvery foliage of a greenish tinge close to the tree, but soft, creamy white on the tips of the branches. The limbs are delicate and upright, and the tree is a marvel of rich beauty. No clipping or shearing is necessary.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$2 00	\$18 50
3 to 3½ feet, B & B.....	3 75	

COUNARTI JUNIPER

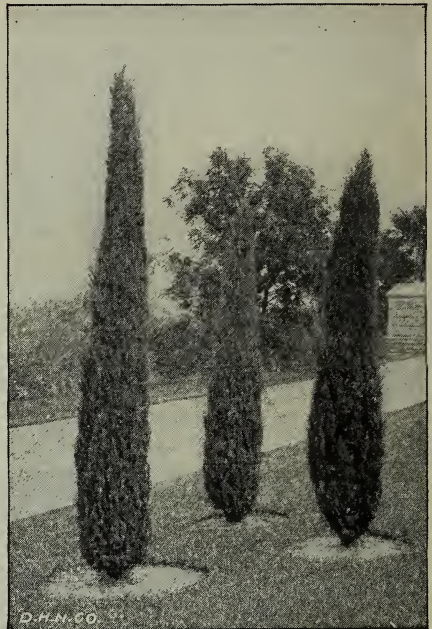
Fully tested as to hardiness and chosen because of beauty and adaptability to many useful purposes. Has the same habits of growth as Glauca, but the foliage offers distinct contrast to that variety, forming a dark green, close, compact and shapely tree.

While charming when planted singly, it is simply superb when placed in groups with the other varieties, where the rich green foliage shows off to best advantage. Trees grow to 18 or 20 feet high and naturally form a round, symmetrical body which needs no shearing.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	\$3 00	
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	4 50	



Counarti Junipers



Pyramidal Junipers

JUNIPERUS PROCUMBENS

Low growing, trailing or creeping, with slender branches and spreading foliage of deep, somber green. In season its branches are covered with small, shining, purplish berries. Very attractive when placed in borders before taller-growing evergreens and shrubs. Often extends along the ground 7 to 8 feet in every direction. Hardy in every section of the country.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$2 50	\$22 50

There is satisfaction in such letters
as these

I received the Evergreens all O. K. I was well pleased with them. I have got them all planted, and they are looking fine.—L. J. Forey, Scales Mound, Ill.

The two orders for Evergreens sent you last spring were filled so satisfactorily that I am sending you another.—Harrison Robertson, Louisville, Ky.

I received the trees you sent me all right and in good condition. Thanks for the Norway Spruce.—R. H. McCormick, Raspeburg, Md.



Juniperus Schotti

JUNIPERUS ELEGANTISSIMA, LEE'S

A superb variety and a real golden Juniper. The foliage on the inside of the tree is dark, rich green, while on the ends of all the branches the needles are tipped with bright gold. The limbs droop a little. Twenty feet is about the limit of height. Hardy.

Not nearly enough of these golden-foliaged evergreens are planted. They should be chosen when there is room for only one or two trees, and they should make a part of the largest planting.

Transplanted trees.	Each
2 to 2 ½ feet, B & B.....	\$3 00
2 ½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	4 50
3 to 3 ½ feet, B & B.....	5 25

JUNIPERUS COMPACTA

We find this variety remarkably well adapted to the varying soils and climates found in the United States. The foliage is bright sage- or steel-blue, and the tree grows very dense and globe shaped naturally without any shearing. Excellent in limited space.

These column-like evergreens should stand at entrances and alongside paths and drives. The eye tires of the loose and flowing shape of pines and spruces, beautiful as they are. These tight, close trees are just what is needed for relief.

Transplanted trees	Each
1 ½ feet to 2 feet by 1 ½ feet to 2 feet, B & B.....	\$3 00

JUNIPERUS SCHOTTI

A distinct, dark green variety; native of Europe, found growing at high elevation in the mountains. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Similar to Counarti, but not quite so dark green in color. Bears purple berries. Very compact and conical, and completely clothed with a dense mass of foliage from the ground to the tips. It is absolutely hardy everywhere in this country. Well adapted for planting singly, but combined with other evergreens makes fine groups, screens and low breaks.

Transplanted trees.	Each
2 to 2 ½ feet, B & B.....	\$3 25

SWEDISH JUNIPER

Comparatively new in this country. Not unlike Irish Juniper, and said to be superior in some respects. Foliage light, silvery green, soft in texture, and more flowing in growth than the formal Irish Junipers. Absolutely hardy and vigorous.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
1 ½ to 2 feet, B & B	\$1 85	\$15 00
2 ½ to 3 feet, B & B	2 65	

PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER

A genuinely pyramidal, tall, steeple-like tree, almost as large at the top as at base; particularly soft and graceful of foliage; very formal. It deserves to be planted alone, so its characteristics will stand out.

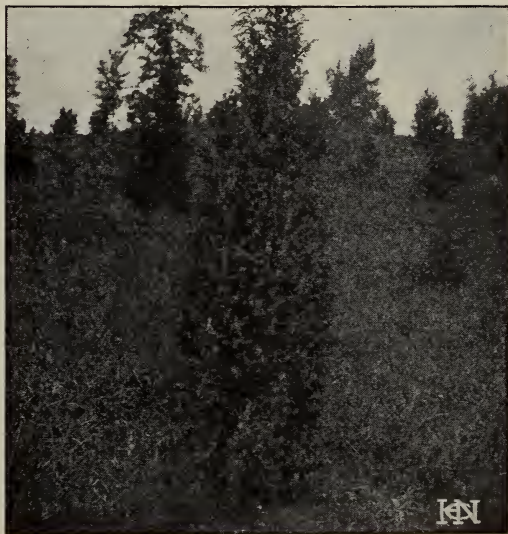
Transplanted trees.	Each
4 to 5 feet, B & B.....	\$5 25

"The best trees I ever set out."

The fruit trees, shrubs and Evergreens received from you are the best I ever set out. All are making a splendid new growth and I shall have a larger order the coming season.—Walter G. Paul, Harlan, Iowa.

My two packages of Evergreens arrived in good order; they are very fine stock. Accept thanks for the ten extra white pines.—John Lenhart, Defiance, Ohio.

I received the trees all O.K., they were nicer than I expected to find. I wished when I saw them I had ordered a dozen of them. Thanks for the evergreen trees you sent extra with the trees.—Thomas Black, Knoxville, Iowa.



Swedish Juniper



Young Pyramidal Arborvitæ

pointed, are dark green above, and on the under side a light glaucous sheen is apparent both summer and winter; the numerous slender branchlets are densely covered with foliage. The Japanese Yew has many qualities that recommend it for groups, as well as for specimens on the lawn.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
--	------	----	-----

1 to 1½ feet, B & B.....	\$2 65		
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DWARF JAPANESE YEW

Similar to the Japanese Yew but dwarfer, with the same beautiful foliage. Rarely exceeds 3 feet in height. One of the most hardy, attractive and valuable dwarf evergreens.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10
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6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
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1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	3 00	
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AMERICAN YEW

A superb native variety that in many respects is the most distinct and valuable of the entire Yew family. Has a peculiar tint on the foliage that so far is unapproached by the color of any other variety. It is deep, dark, glossy green, uncommonly rich, and the leaves have a certain stiff formality. About five feet high when fully grown, and twice as broad. Each season it is literally covered with bright red berries.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10
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10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 25
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1 to 1½ feet, B & B.....	2 50	
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RED CEDAR

Red Cedar is the American Cedar, and certainly is worthy of strong endorsement for planting for ornament and in screens and breaks. The trees are hardy and grow fast and thick. Tall, like a column, with bronze-green foliage, especially in winter. Where a screen is wanted quickly, you cannot find better evergreens. They will remain thick to the ground for a great many years. In fruit-growing sections Red Cedars sometimes cause trouble because the trees are the hosts of rust spores, hence they should not be planted near orchards, unless they are sprayed as often as the fruit trees.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
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10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 85	\$15 00
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4 to 5 feet, B & B.....	3 75		
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5 to 6 feet, B & B.....	4 50		
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JAPANESE YEW

Originated in the high altitudes of Japan, and is fully able to stand extremes of heat and cold and moisture. Seldom grows taller than 15 to 20 feet, with branches close and compact, forming a symmetrical tree of great beauty. In groups and masses, as well as for planting alone, it is splendid. Yews are proverbially long-lived, and grow more beautiful year by year. The needles, which are exceedingly sharp and



Japanese Yew



American Yew

Arborvitæ

These evergreens are quite different from any others and are very beautiful. None of the varieties get very big, and their chief value comes during that period when they are from three to fifteen feet high. The little trees are neat, and the shape of the trees, and the color and form of the foliage, so distinctly different from any other ornamental that three or four trees make quite an addition to any home. This suggestion, of course, is only for the place that has very little space.

Whenever possible, there should be a good-sized group of these and other evergreens, with a hedge of American Arborvitæ, either alone or combined with spruce and hemlock, and a shelter belt to protect the house. The golden-foliaged Arborvitæ and the miniature varieties are not best for the main part of your planting, but by all means should not be overlooked.

All the varieties we offer are hardy in the United States, and are satisfactory whenever properly planted and placed. There is much variation in the color of foliage, in the styles of "leaves" and in the forms of growth. By selection with your particular purposes in view, you can find a kind that is perfectly suited to any surroundings.

The pyramidal varieties seem especially suited to massing. Group them, or mix them with pines and spruces; plant them in screens and hedges. All Arborvitæ stand pruning and can be trained to any shape. The foliage is scale-like, not needle-like, as with many other evergreens. Moist, deep soil will produce the finest specimens, but the trees will thrive in almost any soil that is not swampy nor too dry.



Splendid form of old Arborvitæ

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ

The growth is tall and straight, half as wide at the top as at the base. The little limbs grow almost horizontal, but are very short. A mature tree that has had good care will make a column 12 to 15 feet high and 2 or 3 feet wide. The foliage is bright green all the year round, and very thick. Every branch seems bent on producing as many twigs and leaves as possible. The variety is quite distinct from any other kind, and a page of description would fail to do it justice.

No shearing or trimming is required—the natural habit is to grow to the finest shape. The trees are very hardy. Winnipeg winters will kill some of them, but in the United States there seldom is any trouble. We stake our reputation on the worth of this Arborvitæ—it is the best in the world in its class.

Group several trees about a space in a corner of the lawn and watch them grow. Allow passages between the trees for best effect. Rows and double rows of them produce fine effects, as do single trees and groups of two or three or four at the sides of entrances, etc. Pyramidal is not as suitable for screens or windbreaks as American, but is one of the best evergreens for all small groups. The close-growing foliage makes a great home for birds, particularly for those that stay over winter.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	40	3 50	25 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00	

Transplanted Trees.	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet, B & B.....	2 75	
4 to 5 feet, B & B.....	3 75	



American Arborvitæ screen



Various young Arborvitæ

DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ

Thick-growing form of Pyramidal, just as conical, just as regular, but with fewer branches, and all of them long, slender and nodding at the tips. This is a distinct form, and is beautiful when planted close to a porch or in a bed or border where you can watch it closely as the tree develops.

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ is not so good for breaks and screens as some of the spruces and pines, but it has a place on the lawn of every home, and we should like to see it in its place.

If people only knew what fine effects they could produce about their homes for just a few dollars with trees such as these, a great wave of change would sweep over the country. A house and a barn set out in the middle of a plain do not make a home. It takes something to make the place comfortable and cosy.

Transplanted trees.

	Each
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	\$3 75
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	4 25
3 to 3½ feet, B & B.....	5 00

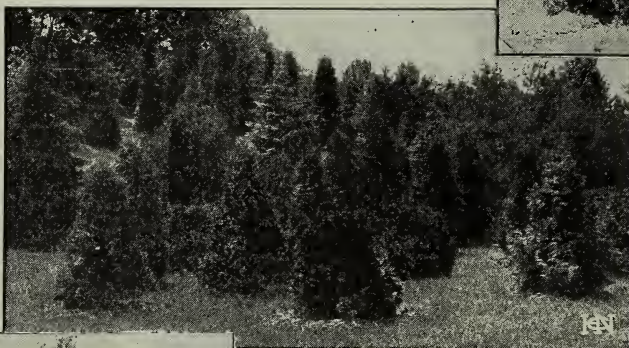
COMPACTA ARBORVITÆ

Beautiful, compact-growing, of fine form and delicate green color. Entirely hardy. These thick-growing trees are the kind to plant close to the house, as shown in color picture page 30.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	\$1 85	\$16 50

Received trees in first-class condition, and I am well pleased with the order. Also many thanks for the liberal premium. I will be glad to remember you to neighbors.
—E. Jackson, St. Paul, Minn.



Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ

Trees arrived May 14, in good condition. They look like good, strong trees, just what they are represented to be. Hoping my next order can be large.
—Leon P. Davis, Spencerport, N. Y.

What a group Arborvitæs do make

SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ

One of the old standard sorts that has been known and appreciated for many years. It is very popular. The Royal Gardens of England probably originated this variety of Arborvitæ, and it was called Siberian on account of its rugged constitution.

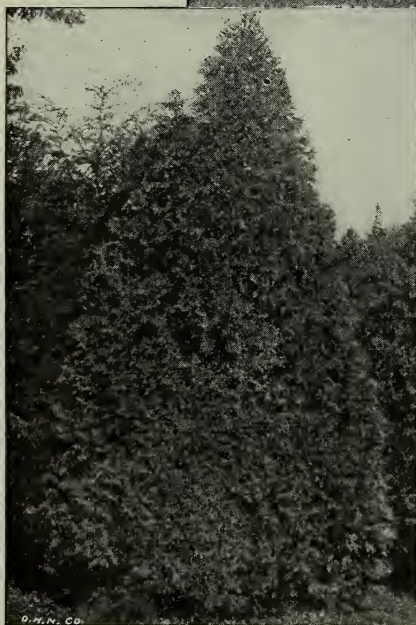
It is a small tree, growing dense, round and pointed. The foliage is very dark, with brown-green tint above and blue-green tint beneath. Branches are short and stiff. The cones are identical with those of American Arborvitæ—about an inch long.

Siberian Arborvitæ is well suited for low hedges, as it grows very thick, and remains under 5 feet in height. Single trees planted alone grow conical and clean-cut in outline and are exceedingly attractive. Extreme hardiness and adaptability to all soils and situations make it suitable for planting everywhere.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1 to 1½ feet, B & B.....	1 75	15 00	
1½ to 2 feet, B & B.....	2 25	18 50	
2 to 2½ feet, B & B.....	2 75		

I received trees yesterday, and have this to say: I have handled trees by the thousand, and never found trees put up in such fine shape before. After trees were planted and I went to empty my box I found a little premium—unexpected; I thank you for same.—E. Sanders, Morrill, Kans.



Siberian Arborvitæ

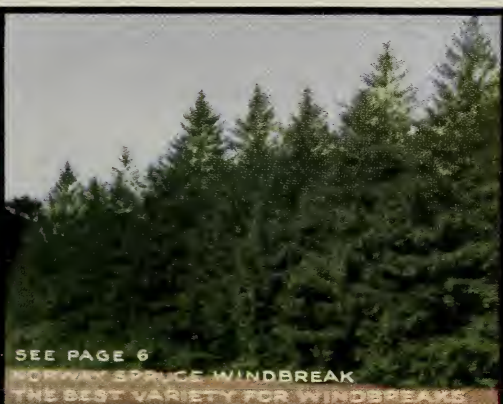
The Planting on the Front Cover

In the upper picture on the front cover, the hedge of Hill's American Arborvitæ is the National Hedge of America. Fifty yards similar to this can be supplied in 12- to 18-inch transplanted trees for \$10. The single Pyramidal Arborvitæ, 3 to 4 feet, Norway Spruce, 4 to 5 feet, and White Pine, 3 to 4 feet, with roots balled and burlaped, would cost \$8.35; and the half-dozen shade trees (there might be more for best results) and dozen shrubs, from \$3 to \$5. The windbreak of Norway Spruce, 100 yards long, using 10- to 12-inch transplanted trees, would cost \$10. Such a planting makes your place worth at least \$500 more.

In the lower picture on the front cover, splendid use is made of the grand White Pines, and trees enough to produce such an effect will cost about \$15. The collection of lawn specimens comprises the most beautiful. The Blue Spruce, Concolor Fir, Norway Spruce, Hemlock and American Arborvitæ, would cost about \$8, according to size. The Roses, say a dozen bushes, are worth \$3, on Special Offer. The girl is not for sale, but the vines on the porch are—for about \$1. Thirty dollars will give you the start for making your home like this. Set among trees, sheltered summer and winter, it will be comfortable, attractive, a thing to be proud of all your life.



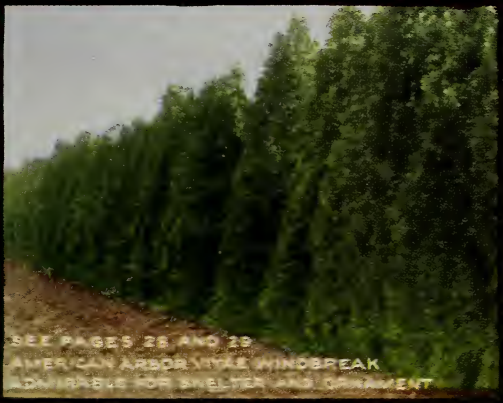
SEE PAGES 8 AND 32
NORWAY SPRUCE HEDGE
CAN BE SHEARED TO ANY
DESIRED HEIGHT OR FORM



SEE PAGE 6
NORWAY SPRUCE WINDBREAK
THE BEST VARIETY FOR WINDBREAKS



SEE PAGES 25, 29 AND 32
AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ
FINEST HEDGE PLANT
IN THE WORLD



SEE PAGES 25 AND 29
AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ WINDBREAK
ADAPTABLE FOR SHELTER AND ORNAMENT

About This Page

On this page we have tried to convey an idea of the real appearance of the evergreens named when used in hedges and windbreaks. The American Arborvitæ, as shown in the lower left-hand corner, is one of the finest hedges in the world for combined use and beauty. It can be planted for about \$10 for 50 yards. The Norway Spruce hedge shown in the upper left-hand corner is adapted to making high and broad hedges, such as are needed for fencing stock-yards and as screens. It, also, costs about \$10 for 50 yards.

The Norway Spruce in the upper right-hand corner forms one of the very best evergreen windbreaks. Trees can be supplied for from \$4.50 to \$10 for 50 yards of windbreak. The Arborvitæ windbreak shown in the lower right-hand corner is most attractive. It does not grow so high as some of the others, and is especially adapted for use around homes where the intention is to avoid screening off the view from the upper part of the house. The cost is about the same as for Norway Spruce.

Personal tastes largely decide what kind of evergreen to use for this sort of planting, and the situation calls for some particular form of hedge or break. At a residence it usually is a good plan to put a high screen from the middle of the house out to the edge of yard or lawn, then as far either way as it is needed. As this break comes around toward the front, it can be kept lower, gradually, till it is made into a hedge.



American Arborvitæ in screens and breaks grow thick and fine

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ

The most useful and ornamental of this good family. A pyramidal tree of rapid growth that is handsome at any age and especially so when young. The foliage is remarkably bright and fresh looking in spring, and keeps its color all summer and fall. The winter hues are brown- and bronze-greens. At all seasons there is a yellow-green cast on the under side of the foliage. For every purpose evergreens can be used, this Arborvitæ is extra-good. For hedges, groups, screens, breaks, shelters, shade, ornaments, in tubs and vases—any planting, large or small, modest or pretentious, there are few other kinds which equal it.

No evergreen, either native or introduced, will endure so much hardship and grow on so great a variety of soils. We have the largest and finest stock of it in the country, and guarantee our trees to be absolutely first-class in every particular. We have featured this noteworthy variety for many years, becoming expert in its propagation, until Hill's American Arborvitæ are acknowledged to be the finest procurable. They have a hardy, vigorous constitution, with an abundance of strong, healthy, fibrous roots. Our advice is to plant it and plant it liberally, and you will derive more pleasure and profit from the growth and development of one of these beautiful trees than from a dozen inferior ones.

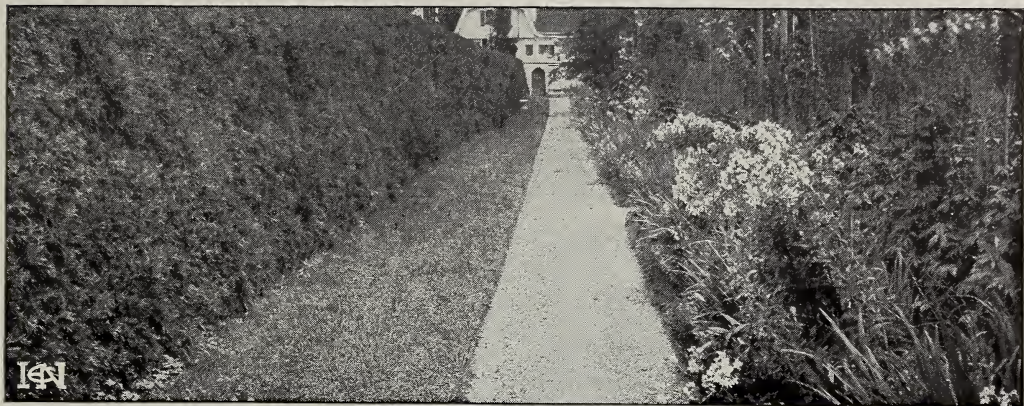
For hedge purposes it is unsurpassed. Owing to its compact appearance when sheared (it stands shearing well) and its bright green color, it is without a doubt one of the best trees for hedge purposes. Perfectly hardy and of comparatively rapid growth, it forms a beautiful hedge in a remarkably short time. There is not a lawn, no matter of what proportion, where an Arborvitæ hedge would not enhance its beauty and value to a high degree, and serve at the same time as a dividing line, walk-borders, screen, etc.

For group planting it is unexcelled, and when planted in this manner it grows tall, stately and pyramidal, its flat, fern-like foliage interlacing and forming splendid, symmetrical specimens unsurpassed for rich beauty. The permanent attractiveness of one's home surroundings is undeniably incomplete without a group of these charming trees. Money judiciously invested in Hill's American Arborvitæ will give more real enjoyment, satisfaction and return than any other permanent improvement you could make.

Considered from any standpoint, home planting pays. It pays in protecting crops, stock, buildings; it pays in making pleasanter surroundings, in making country living more enjoyable, and in its influence on the family and the neighborhood.



Arborvitæ will stand any amount of shearing, hence make perfect hedges and specimens



Arborvitæ is the National Evergreen Hedge of America. Nothing beats it

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, continued

For windbreaks, shelter-belts and screens around stock-pastures, poultry-yards, orchards, gardens and buildings, American Arborvitæ is rapidly becoming more popular each year. By planting quite close together, as illustrated, the branches interlace closely, forming a barricade through which winds cannot penetrate. We feel that the merits of this variety as a windbreak tree can not be too enthusiastically stated, and we guarantee it to please you no matter where planted. It thrives with equal success North, South, East and West, its many good qualities combining to make it one of the most valuable of Hill's hardy evergreens.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 feet, B & B (Sheared).....	\$6 each		
6 to 7 feet, B & B (Sheared).....	\$9 each		

Transplanted trees.	Each
10 to 11 feet, B & B.....	\$12 00
11 to 12 feet, B & B.....	15 00
Seedlings.	100 1,000
4 to 6 inches.....	\$1 50 \$7 50

JAPANESE ARBORVITÆ

A compact, pyramidal tree, very dense, 20 to 30 feet high. Holds its original color in fine condition through severest winters. Its form is even and regular, and the foliage is wonderfully beautiful, dark green, brightened by a peculiar glossiness on the upper surface.

Transplanted trees.	Each
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	\$3 00

Special Offer, No. 410

Price, \$2.70

2 Irish Junipers, transplanted 1 to 1½ feet
 2 Colorado Blue Spruces, transplanted 10 to 12 inches
 2 Douglas Firs, transplanted 8 to 10 inches

2 Swiss Stone Pines, transplanted ... 6 to 10 inches
 1 Dwarf Mountain Pine, transplanted ... 1 to 1½ feet



Young American Arborvitæ



American Arborvitæ twenty years old

The Planting on Back Cover

In the upper picture on the back cover of this book we have shown a Norway Spruce wind-break protecting a field. Near the barn is a young break just started. The large break protects the adjoining fields from excessive evaporation, protects pasturing stock from the worst winds and cold, and, aside from its utility value, adds an unlimited amount to the looks, hence the value, of the farm.

The "National Collection," shown on the lower part of the back cover needs no other remarks than those made just above it. The little trees shown there are such as are used to make the planting shown on the lower part of the front cover. These trees can be planted in any desired position and changed to another location if desired in a few years. In fact several changes can be made. The only requirement for successful moving is to dig a trench around the trees during cold weather, let the ball of earth freeze, and move the whole thing carefully to the new hole. Avoid damaging the bark or foliage in handling.

A dozen little evergreens like these will afford you a great deal of pleasure. One man said that his trees got more care than a baby, and that they were thriving greatly. He had them in a row along a path, instead of in a bed. You won't have to look around much before you find just the place for them, in the beginning. Then you can plan out other arrangements for them later.



The Trees Shown Here

On this page we show one of the finest little evergreen plantings we have ever seen. Beginning at the left side, little Firs and Junipers are used to make a border. The Norway Spruce is the end of a windbreak. The Colorado Blue Spruce and the Grafted Blue Spruce are placed just right to contrast well with the other evergreen foliage. The Dwarf Arborvitæ, Junipers, etc., close to the house are beautifully arranged and well chosen. In the whole picture you can see about 25 trees, which can be obtained in the very best Hill grade for less than \$25. See special offers on pages 9, 15, 18 and 29.

If people only knew what fine effects they could produce about their homes for just a few dollars, with trees such as these, there would be fewer abandoned farms, and more happy, prosperous farmers. In addition to the money-profits from it—saving paint on buildings, protecting stocks and crops from wind and cold—there is another gain that can not be measured: Tired workers who come into a clean, restful home, where the whole atmosphere is inviting, will be encouraged to do better work. Children will value home more, and life for the whole family will be worth living.

When one plants a lot of evergreens such as shown in any of these pictures, he is starting something of which he can be proud as long as he lives. Of course the man who owns a home is interested most in planting, but even a renter, or an employee, ought to get a good deal of pleasure in doing this thing to which he can come back years afterward and see the good results. The most benefit comes in the case of children. Let a boy or girl do some of the work, and think that the trees are their special care or property, and their interest will keep up strongly as long as they live.

PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ

A superb golden-foliaged variety produced by grafting; for exquisite form and beauty of color it is unsurpassed. Among the many so-called golden species that have been introduced there are none which stand out so strikingly—with so many points of superiority.

This variety has the vigorous constitution of all Arborvitæ, grows fast, becomes very thick, and attains a height of 15 to 20 feet; at maturity it is of a narrow, pyramidal form. We regard this variety as the leader in our vast collection of highly colored evergreens, and we have never stopped admiring its delicate form and color. The golden color remains all the year.

Specimens are usually planted singly about homes, but do well grouped and in rows for other purposes. The conifer bed is incomplete without golden-foliaged trees, and usually they are the most interesting of the lot. Mingled with the blues and greens of various hues, this Arborvitæ will lift the planting around any home far above the commonplace.

Hill's Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ are elegant specimens, carefully trimmed and trained to a neat, pyramidal form, and are hardy in every section of the country, and need almost no care or attention.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 3½ feet, B & B.....	3 75		
3½ to 4 feet, B & B.....	4 50		
5 to 6 feet, B & B.....	7 50		



Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ

GLOBOSA NOVA ARBORVITÆ

A handsome variety and one of the most attractive dwarf trees offered. The specimens grow round or globular, and very dense without shearing. Seldom get over a few feet high. Foliage is dark green. These are grafted trees, very rare and hard to propagate, and the supply is somewhat limited. They develop naturally into a form which evergreen breeders have sought to produce for many years, and were offered for the first time two years ago. The little branches are of unusual delicacy, making the trees particularly suitable for planting in tubs, vases and window boxes. Fine also close to walks, on terraces, etc., and need no petting or protection as they are absolutely hardy anywhere. Don't miss purchasing one or more of these trees. There is a genuine treat in store for everyone who plants this variety of Arborvitæ, for it is difficult to form an idea of its beauty and attractiveness until you have seen it.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
15 in. by 15 in., B & B.....	\$3 00	\$26 50



Globosa Nova Arborvitæ

TOM THUMB ARBORVITÆ

A neat little tree, dense and perfectly formed, with innumerable small branches closely packed together. Valuable both for its interesting foliage and for its wonderful form, as it is readily sheared to perfect balls, pyramids, or other shapes. Entirely hardy, grows successfully in all parts of the country and well merits its present popularity.

Transplanted trees	Each	10
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
1 to 1½ feet, B & B.....	2 00	18 50
2½ to 3 feet, B & B.....	2 75	25 00

I received the trees you sent me, yesterday. They were in fine shape and nice trees.

ED. THOMPSON,
Miami, Texas



Tom Thumb Arborvitæ



Why not have such evergreen hedges as these on your farm? Norway Spruce and Hemlock

Evergreen Hedges

Except for temporary purposes there is little excuse on farms or lawns for any other than "live fences." For dividing fields, along roads and lanes, around the home, and for a dozen other purposes, evergreen hedge trees can be used to better advantage than wire or wood. Their use offers the most attractive and economical method that can be employed for raising the value of a property. An evergreen hedge actually will cost less over a ten-year period than an equally good fence of posts and wire. The up-keep and the work required during these ten years will be more for the wire fence than for the live fence. You can buy enough plants to make 200 feet of hedge for about \$15; other lengths in proportion.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Forms a beautiful, compact hedge that will live a hundred years, and remain thick all the time. Some say this is absolutely the finest hedge plant in the world. If one evergreen has earned the title of "The National Hedge," it is Hill's American Arborvitæ.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00

HEMLOCK. Makes a hedge 6 feet high and 6 feet thick, grows dense, lives long, and is almost the most beautiful of evergreens. The foliage and cones are different from other evergreens. Will stand shearing, grows thick close to the ground, and will thrive in partial or dense shade.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
10 to 12 inches.....	25	2 25	15 00
12 to 15 inches.....	30	2 65	22 50

NORWAY SPRUCE. Probably the most practical hedge evergreen for long stretches of heavy wall, for field divisions, etc. Quickly gets large and effective and remains in good condition for scores of years. Norway Spruce will stand shearing, but does not require it if the trees are close together. A good plan is to set them less than a foot apart at the start, then as the plants get larger and the hedge thick, move some of the plants and place them elsewhere.

Transplanted trees.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	25	2 00	10 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00



Nothing is finer than thick, carefully trimmed, evergreen hedges, and they are little trouble



Deciduous Trees



HIS department includes those trees which drop their leaves in winter. Their uses are many. Evergreens are indispensable, but for variety and to make all the trees thrive better, some Deciduous Trees should be mixed with Evergreen plantings.

In shelter- and timber-belts the use of Oaks, Catalpas, Poplars and similar trees (about one of these to every four evergreens in a windbreak) will make a lot of difference in the thriftiness of the whole planting, as well as in the looks. You can shelter your house from hot sun with Maples, Elms, etc., better than with any other trees.

If your yard is big, plant several shade trees singly about the outside. Elms are fine for this. If it is small, you will have to be satisfied with two or three near the doors. Maples are best near the house, and make the best groups. Far too little attention, usually, is paid to the important point of contrasting colors and forms in planting. An attractive setting and symmetrically arranged trees make the home attractive to the outsider, and exert a tremendous daily influence on the work and mind of those who live with the trees. When it comes to bringing up children, few people realize that the difference between straight-grained men and women, whose lives are successes, and the disorderly kind who find it so hard to live, is due in a certain measure to whether or not they grew up in a home under the shadow of harmoniously placed trees and well-arranged outside surroundings. Boys and girls will not leave their home if it is a place of which they can be proud, and is it not a part of your duty to provide beautiful surroundings for them?

The use of Deciduous Trees with the Evergreens is especially desirable, because such mixed plantings more than ordinarily increase the value of property. Plant a few about your place, and you will be surprised at the way they favorably influence possible buyers. The trees offered below are selected, straight specimens, that will fully uphold the reputation of all "Hill-grown" trees, and will grow splendidly if given a reasonable chance. See special offers Nos. 411 and 412 on page 36.



Norway Maples and Privet Hedge. Don't you wish you had them?



American Elms are beautiful trees for street planting

MAPLES

The World's Finest Shade Trees

They grow fast, their shape is graceful when they are little and when they are old, their foliage is beautiful, and they are thoroughly dependable in all situations. Once established, Maples are good for two hundred years of the finest kind of shade.

NORWAY MAPLE. For general use the finest shade tree in the world. We have yet to find a place where Norway Maples will not thrive, or to find any other tree so satisfactory in growth, with such handsome foliage, such splendid, rugged frame and trunk. In the nursery these Maples begin to form a round head above a straight, smooth trunk, and as they grow older, the head becomes denser and rounder, and the limbs and trunk straight and strong. The branches grow straight horizontally, and the leaves are broad and very green. The most marked characteristic of Norway Maples, aside from the regular form of the head and the straight, rugged trunk, is the density of the foliage.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
8 to 9 feet, 1¼ to 1½ inch diameter	\$1 80	\$16 50
9 to 10 feet (1½ to 2 inch diameter)	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 feet (2 to 2½ inch diameter)	2 65	24 50
10 to 12 feet (2½ to 3 inch diameter)	3 50	
12 to 14 feet (3 to 3½ inch diameter)	4 75	

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE-LEAVED MAPLE. Not quite so regular as the Norway, but has foliage of a bright, light green in early spring. This changes through the summer and fall, first to purplish, which it holds for weeks, and then to gold and red. It is a beautiful tree, contrasting well with other shade trees and with evergreens, and standing out nobly when planted alone. The use of trees with very marked foliage is fine, always provided other and ordinary-foliaged trees are used with them for contrast.

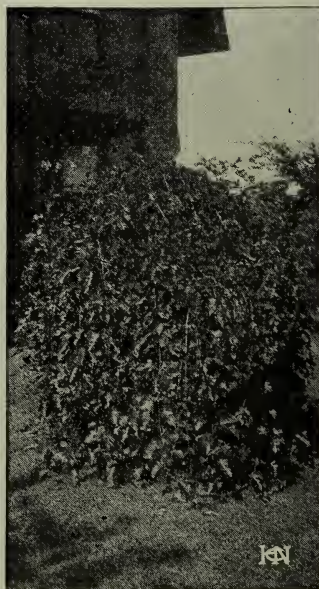
Transplanted trees.	Each	10
6 to 8 feet (1 inch diameter)	\$1 85	\$16 50
8 to 10 feet (1½ to 2 inch diameter)	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet (2 to 2½ inch diameter)	4 50	

AMERICAN WHITE ELM. Probably the most picturesque of all shade trees. The branches are thickly covered with leaves, but stand wide apart at the tops, making vase-like trees. In a few years Elms get quite high, and eventually they reach fully a hundred feet. A characteristic is that each tree is composed of two, three or four main trunks, branching from the common roots near the surface of the ground. Not all of the trees grow in this way, but most of them do; and those to whom Elms are a familiar sight come to look for the outcurving trunks as part of the landscape, a landmark, a distinguishing point of a homestead. The trees get finest in the shortest time when growing in moist loam, but they will grow anywhere.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$3 75
3 to 4 feet	25	1 50	5 50
8 to 10 feet (1 to 1½ inch diameter)	60	4 50	
10 to 12 feet (1½ to 2 inch diameter)	1 15	10 50	



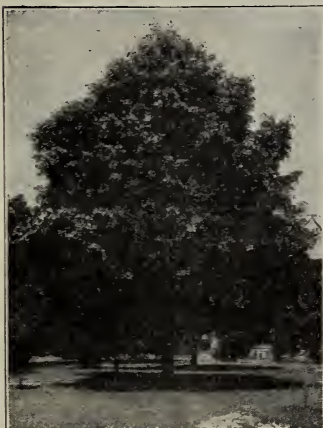
Weeping Birch



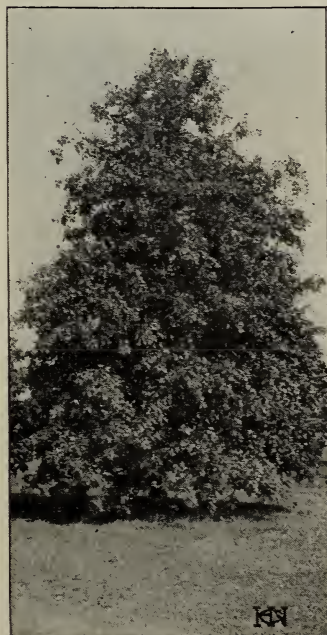
Teas' Weeping Mulberry



Shade trees in Nursery; notice how straight and clean and how well trimmed



American Linden



Red Oak

OAKS ABOUT THE HOME

We want to see our farmers of the Middle West taking hold of the Oak idea when planting their breaks and shelter-belts, and planting groups about their homes. The soil and the climate here seem especially adapted to Oaks. The native timber in the Fox River Valley, in which our nurseries are situated, consists entirely of Oak. We annually plant many hundreds of bushels of acorns to supply the immense demand for Oak seedlings. For discussions of re-forestation and timber-belts see pages 37 to 40.

AMERICAN RED OAK. A rapid grower, with rich foliage which turns purplish scarlet in fall. For ornamental purposes it is unsurpassed, and ranks high in producing timber. Strong, sturdy, upright, 90 to 100 feet high and lives to be centuries old.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
4 to 6 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 8 feet	75	6 00

PIN OAK. An ideal street tree. The limbs have a tendency to droop, the foliage is finely cut and colors brilliantly in the fall. Grows fast, with marked Oak characteristics from the start, finally reaching 60 to 80 feet high. Line your road or lane with Pin Oaks, if you do not want an evergreen break there.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$2 65

GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. A fast-growing tree that does well in nearly all soils unless too dry. The leaves are handsome, but the distinct value lies in the brightness of the bark after the leaves have fallen. Long branches droop gracefully.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 15	\$0 90	\$6 00
4 to 5 feet	25	1 50	7 50

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. Has slender branches growing downward parallel with the stem, form an umbrella-like head. Foliage beautiful. Try placing one on each side of the walk, a little distance from the front door of your house.

Transplanted trees	Each	10
2 years old, 5- to 6-foot stems	\$1 00	\$9 00

AMERICAN LINDEN. Has large leaves and beautiful blossoms; foliage very dense, branches spreading. Grows fast with shapely form, and casts a dense, cool shade.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10
2½ to 3 inches in diameter	\$1 85	\$15 00
3 to 3½ inches in diameter	3 00	25 00

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Has graceful, drooping branches and delicate leaves. The bark is white, paper-like and, to a certain extent, peels off in scrolls. Contrasts handsomely with the dark green needles of evergreens.

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet	\$0 75	\$6 00	
6 to 8 feet	1 25	12 00	

WHITE BIRCH—

Transplanted trees.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$1 15	\$10 00
3 to 4 feet	25	1 50	12 00



Few trees are better than Carolina Poplar along streets



Catalpa Bungei



It's the proper combination that's effective

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Valuable because its timber is good, although a very ornamental tree. One of the fastest-growing trees known, and will make lumber more quickly than almost anything else you can find. Foliage light green, flowers 2 inches broad, coming in June. These blossoms are followed by seed-pods 12 to 18 inches long.

Transplanted trees. Each 10 100
4 to 6 feet\$0 15 \$1 00 \$4 50

CATALPA BUNGEI. Primarily an ornamental tree and very striking. The illustration gives a better idea of this tree than any description can. The tops are grafted on straight stems, then carefully trained to form dome-shaped heads. Leaves are heavy and broad. Plant on both sides of drives, walks, etc., for best effect.

Transplanted trees. Each 10
3-year-old heads, 6 to 7 feet.....\$1 25 \$12 00

CAROLINA POPLAR. An extremely rapid grower, giving shade in a few years. Thrives just as well in poor soil as in rich, and generally has a very good shape. Glossy, silver-lined leaves keep up a constant movement, and make a cheerful murmur. Much used for street planting, and has been found valuable for planting on newly cut up lots.

Transplanted trees. Each 10 100
1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 10 \$0 50 \$3 50
3 to 5 feet.....20 1 50 12 00
8 to 10 feet.....25 1 75 15 00
10 to 12 feet (1 to 1½ inch diam.)... 40 3 00 25 00
12 to 13 feet (1½ to 2 inch diam.)... 50 4 00 30 00

NORWAY POPLAR. Sometimes called "Sudden Sawlog" on account of its extremely quick growth. Timber is not high grade, yet is not to be despised. The chief use of this tree is to plant with evergreens in timber-belts, to provide fuel, posts, etc., from thinnings.

Transplanted trees. Each 10 100
6 to 8 feet.....\$0 20 \$1 50 \$12 00

Special Offer No. 411.

Value \$3.50

Price \$2.95

3 White Birches, 3 to 4 ft.,
3 Carolina Poplars, 3 to 5 ft.,
2 Norway Poplars, 6 to 8 ft.,

2 American Elms, 3 to 4 ft.
2 Pin Oaks, 3 to 4 ft.,
3 Catalpa speciosa, 4 to 6 ft.

Special Offer No. 412.

Value \$5

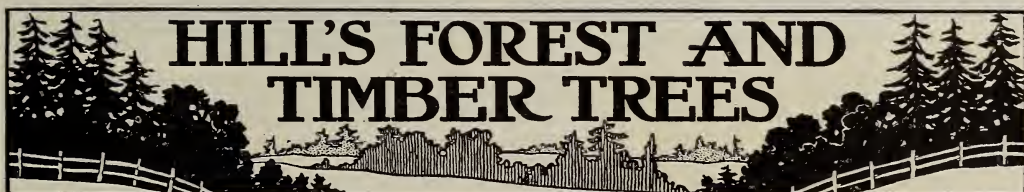
Price \$4.15

1 Red Oak, 6 to 8 ft.,
2 Pin Oaks, 3 to 4 ft.,

1 Purple Maple, 6 to 8 ft.,
2 White Birches, 3 to 4 ft.



Ten-year-old-timber belt that yields lumber and is a great success



14 Deciduous and 10 Evergreen Varieties

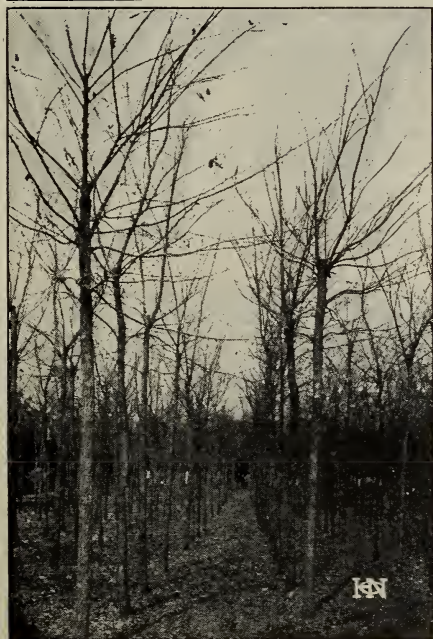


OWING to the widespread interest in forestry and wood-lot planting and the enormously increased demand for valuable native Forest Trees, we have increased our facilities for producing seedlings until now our annual output consists of many millions of Evergreen and Deciduous Seedlings for forestry and wood-lot planting; and, from an experience covering over half a century, we have found the twenty-four varieties described here to be the best and the most valuable.

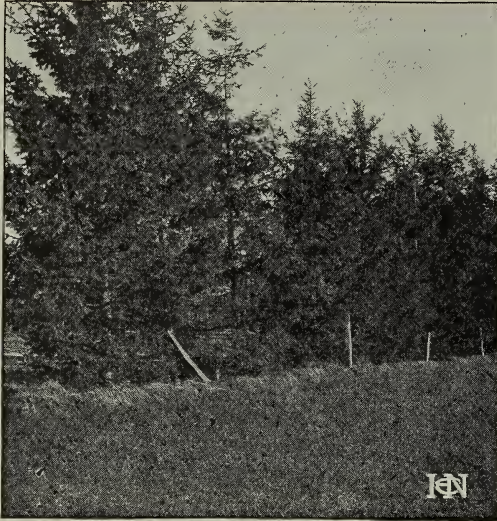
Not only are lumber and railroad companies planting on a large scale, but farmers and land-owners all over the country are beginning to realize that the establishing of wood-lots or shelter- and timber-belts is just as important as the raising of staple crops, and the profits larger and more sure. Many plantations put out six and eight years ago are already a source of big revenue to their owners, and are growing more valuable each year. Cases are on record where groves of five years' standing have produced fence posts in quantity sufficient to repay the original investment many times over, and the groves were only thinned about as they should have been.

The right distance apart to plant the seedlings is about 6 by 6 feet. Possibly the distance varies a little with the kind of tree. The idea is to get them close enough to make the trees grow tall and straight instead of branched and crooked. You want clean lumber, and to get it the trees must be free from large trunk-limbs, as well as nearly as big at the top as at the base. Locusts can stand closer planting than Pines, because Locust foliage is thinner, and lets in more light.

The idea of growing timber for profit is so new to most people that we want to point out what money there is in it. By the old methods it took eighty to a hundred years to grow a tree a foot thick; but this can be done by new and better methods in less than thirty years, while fifteen years will produce 6- and 8-inch square sticks of good length. A fifteen-year Oak or Pine, will easily make good, clear timber 6 inches square and 20 feet long; this will make 60 feet of lumber, worth \$40 a thousand feet, or \$2.40 worth



Timber block five years old



Windbreak as timber-belt

how well you prepare the land before the trees are planted. Begin in the spring before you plant, and plow the land as deeply as possible; it would be well to break up the subsoil with dynamite. Keep the disc harrow going, and subdue the whole soil to a depth of a foot or more if possible. The next spring you can plant the trees. It is a good plan to scatter about 2 inches of straw over the ground as a mulch the first winter and the following summer.

Some advise cultivating the ground between the trees as you would for corn, but this is not needed if you have prepared the ground thoroughly the year before. In the final workings it is also well to leave the ground in ridges. That is, make back furrows and dead furrows, then harrow these only half shut. This will make sure that the rain and melting snow do not run off before they have time to sink into the soil. As quickly as possible get a thick mulch of leaves over the ground. The Jack Pines will begin to shed a coat of needles the third year, but before that it is a good plan to haul leaves and grass to the ground. Beyond this no care is needed till you begin cutting.

The use of seedlings is preferable to sowing the seeds because you are sure of getting your young timber started aright. When seed is sown as evenly as possible, the little trees will come up in groups, leaving wide spaces. This is objectionable because it does not make good use of all the land; and, for a more important reason, because the trees will not make good timber unless they are properly spaced. By using seedlings, you can put the trees just where they will grow to the best advantage. A further reason for using seedlings is that they are pretty sure to grow, while seeds are not. The planter loses twice as much as his trees cost if his stand fails to start the first year.

Following are listed the varieties of timber, both Deciduous (leaf trees) and Evergreen (cone-bearers), we recommend. You will find hard and soft woods, quick and slow growers, and trees for every purpose. Select the ones you think will suit you best, or leave the selection to us and tell us what kind of a place you intend to plant. We do not describe some of the sorts at length, as you will find them described in the shade tree class, or because they are well known and need no description. Our seedlings of Deciduous, or leaf-bearing trees, of which we offer the fourteen best varieties, and of Evergreen, or cone-bearing trees, of which we offer ten varieties, are well grown, strong and thrifty and are graded to the sizes indicated. They are tied in bunches of 50 and 100 each.

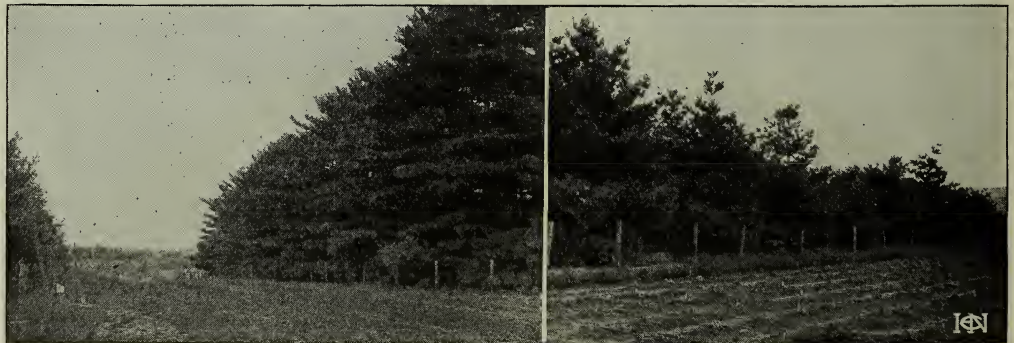
You are urged strongly to take up this foresting matter with us in full detail if you are interested. Planting trees to grow into timber is going to be one of the recognized standard industries soon.

in this tree. Twelve hundred of these trees will grow on an acre, making the timber product of that acre worth \$2,880.

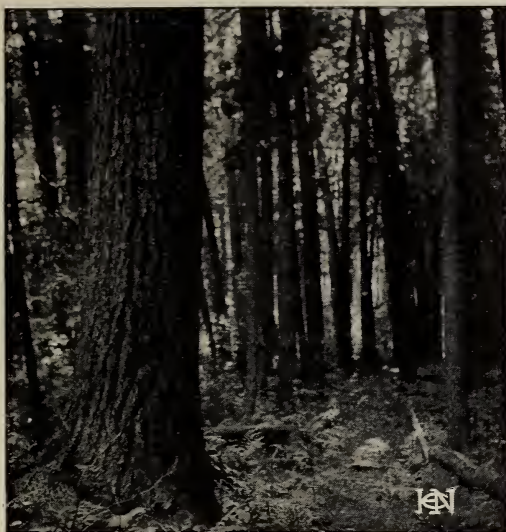
The way to handle these latter-day, made-to-order forests is to begin thinning when the trees are about seven years old. At that age you can cut some of the Pine and some of the Deciduous Trees for fuel. At ten years of age you can begin cutting fence-posts from Oak, Catalpa and similar trees. If you are careful to cut close to the ground, the stumps will sucker. Let three of the best sprouts grow, to replace the trees you removed.

At fifteen years of age the remaining original trees will be of marketable size, and can be cut or left to grow into more money. As soon as the big trees are removed, the sprouts will shoot up, and in a short time will be ready to be removed in turn. Always be careful to provide an opportunity for the old roots to send up new sprouts. They will not do this if stumps are too high, for high stumps rot down into the roots while if they are low they will heal, in a measure, or at least callous, and will not hinder the growth of the young shoots. A forest can, by proper measures, be made as permanent as the ground on which it stands.

The rapid growth of your timber depends on



White Pine at twenty years and at six years, in timber block



Some trees to remove each year

hard, coarse grained, strong and moderately durable. Our stock of one- and two-year-old Red Oak seedlings for this season consists of 2,000,000 trees. They are extra-choice, being strong, stocky and well rooted.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$1 00	\$4 00
12 to 18 inches.....	1 50	4 50

BLACK LOCUST. One of the hardest and most durable of woods.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$0 75	\$2 25
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	5 00

AMERICAN WHITE ASH. Wood always in demand for handles, etc.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$0 75	\$4 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	6 00

HARD MAPLE. Fast growing, and valuable for fuel and furniture-making.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 10 inches.....	\$1 50	\$10 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 75	12 50

EUROPEAN LARCH. General-purpose lumber.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 10 inches.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
12 to 15 inches.....	1 50	9 00

CATALPA SPECIOSA

Catalpa speciosa is a very rapid-growing tree of high timber value. If planted on good soil and attended to while small, it will grow nearly one inch in thickness each year. Notwithstanding the quick growth, its timber has been proven, by actual tests, to be more durable than a good many of the slow-growing hardwoods. The reason for this, authorities state, is that the *Catalpa* has the peculiar power of absorbing those substances from the soil, which, in concentrated form, resist the microbes of decay. *Catalpa* groves have proven excellent investments, and in many cases large profits have been realized as early as four or five years after planting. Some *Catalpa* should be mixed in every windbreak.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$1 25	\$5 50
12 to 18 inches.....	1 50	7 50

AMERICAN RED OAK

The King of Oaks for commercial as well as ornamental purposes. A rapid grower with large foliage. The wood of Red Oak is very large. Our stock of one- and two-year-old Red Oak seedlings for this season consists of 2,000,000 trees. They are extra-choice, being strong, stocky and well rooted.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM. Very fast growing; makes lumber quickly.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 00	\$6 00

AMERICAN LINDEN. Lumber much used for boxes and for weather-boarding. Blossoms full of honey.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$2 25	\$18 00
12 to 18 inches.....	3 00	22 50

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Wood exceptionally durable in the ground and on roofs.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$3 00	\$18 00
12 to 18 inches.....	3 75	22 50

BLACK WALNUT. The highest-priced wood you can grow. Reaches marketable size in ten or fifteen years.

Seedlings.

	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 50	\$9 00



Mixed timber block, evergreen and deciduous trees. Yields more profit from land than wheat

BOX-ELDER. Fast growing, and good wood-lot tree.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches.	\$1 50	\$5 25
18 to 24 inches.	1 75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	2 00	13 50

BUR OAK. Hard, tough wood that will not warp.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.	\$1 50	\$6 00

BUTTERNUT. Bears good nuts and makes high-priced wood.

Seedlings.	100
12 to 15 inches.	\$3 00

SYCAMORE. Large, ornamental tree with white or gray bark.

Seedlings.	100
6 to 12 inches.	\$2 25
12 to 18 inches.	3 00

Offer No. 413 (Value \$8)

Price \$5

Sufficient trees for one acre: 500 Catalpas, 500 Black Locusts, 500 Red Oaks, 100 American Elms, all one-year seedlings, first size, strong and thrifty.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

All of these ten varieties will be found listed and described in their place in the Evergreen section of this catalogue. We are repeating the names and the seedling sizes only, placing the varieties in order of their merit and popularity for timber trees.

WHITE PINE. Highest-grade lumber, rapid growing.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 50	\$7 50

SCOTCH PINE. Hardy, fast-growing timber tree, making good lumber.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 00	\$5 00
8 to 10 inches.	1 75	10 50

JACK PINE. Remarkably fast growing; hardy even in Alberta; valuable timber.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 00	\$6 00
6 to 8 inches.	1 50	7 50

PONDEROSA (Bull) PINE. Native Pine of the prairies; well tried, hardy and valuable.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.	\$1 50	\$10 50
8 to 10 inches.	2 25	13 50

NORWAY SPRUCE. Splendid shelter- and timber-belt tree; valuable wood.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 50	\$6 00
6 to 8 inches.	1 75	7 50

WHITE SPRUCE. Among the hardiest of the evergreens. Finest for utility windbreaks, never grows ragged.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 85	\$13 50

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. At home anywhere on the prairies. Excellent in breaks, thrives anywhere, especially when mingled with other kinds.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
3 to 4 inches.	\$1 85	\$15 00

DOUGLAS FIR. Can not be beaten for mixed deciduous and evergreen timber-belts.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.	\$3 00	\$25 00

BALSAM FIR. Fine in the prairie country.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.	\$1 50	\$10 50

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Makes the handsomest timber-belt.

Seedlings.	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches.	\$1 50	\$7 50



Oak seedlings in the Hill Nursery



Group your shrubs like this and they will show splendidly



HILL'S ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS



WHETHER your space is limited to a small yard or is a lawn of many acres, shrubs are indispensable. If you select your shrubs with care, you will get a succession of bloom from early spring till frost comes in the fall, together with beautiful color and form in the foliage, and bright berries.

It is our aim to produce everything in Flowering Shrubbery that is useful, hardy and worthy of general cultivation in our climate. We provide conditions which produce the highest quality in shrubs, which are grown with plenty of room to develop an abundance of fibrous roots and large, strong, healthy tops. In planting shrubs, prepare the ground as for a crop of potatoes, and keep it either cultivated or mulched. In groups, plant about 4 feet apart.

BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, DOUBLE-FLOWERING SNOWBALL (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). A charming

shrub. Bears great

clusters of pure white flowers like real snowballs. Covered with bloom for weeks in the spring. Grows 5 to 7 feet tall. Has rich, dark green foliage.

	Each	3	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50
Tree form, 4- to 5-foot stem.....	1 00	2 70	

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum opulus*). A shrub with beautiful white flowers which hang in clusters in late spring and early summer, followed by scarlet berries remaining all winter. 10 to 12 feet tall.

	Each	3	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	35	95	3 00

WAYFARING TREE (*Viburnum Lantana*). White flowers followed by berries that become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. 20 feet high. An unusual shrub, but very handsome.

	Each	3	10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50



Garland Mock Orange

SPIRÆA

VAN HOUTTEI, THE BEAUTIFUL. Bridal Wreath. Grand, graceful, entirely hardy and one of the most beautiful. Immense bloomer, pure snow-white flowers in elegant sprays. Beautiful foliage, green in summer, orange and gold in fall. A splendid shrub, easy to make thrive. 5 to 6 feet high. Each 3 10
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 20 \$0 55 \$1 65
 2 to 3 feet.....25 65 2 00

PERPETUAL-BLOOMING RED, Anthony Waterer. Bear its large, flat clusters of rich, rosy red flowers almost as soon as planted and continues to bloom at short intervals.

Each 3 10
 1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 30 \$0 90 \$2 50

OPULIFOLIA. Many white flowers in large flat clusters. Large shrub that grows fast. Commonly called Ninebark.

Each 3 10
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 25 \$0 65 \$2 00
 2 to 3 feet.....30 80 2 50

DOUGLASI. Compact, 5 to 7 feet high, bears pink flowers in long, thick clusters.

Each 3 10
 2 to 3 feet.....\$0 30 \$0 80 \$2 50

PRUNIFOLIA (Plum-leaved Spirea). Tall, with arching branches; flowers white, and in clusters along the branches.

Each 3 10
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 25 \$0 65 \$2 00

LILACS (Syringa)

The fragrance of the Lilacs comes with the first breath of spring, and they bear great clusters of blue and white flowers.

Old-fashioned Purple Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). Each 3 10
 1 to 1½ feet.....\$0 20 \$0 55 \$1 65
 1½ to 2 feet.....25 65 2 00
 2 to 3 feet.....30 80 2 50

Persian Lilac. Pale lilac flowers.

1½ to 2 feet.....30 80 2 50
 2 to 3 feet.....35 95 3 00

White Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). Fragrant.

18 to 24 inches.....25 65 2 00
 2 to 3 feet.....30 80 2 50

WEIGELAS

In June they produce large, superb, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors from pure white to red. They make broad, vigorous growth. Five to eight feet in height.

The Beautiful Rose-colored Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). Elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers.

Each 3 10
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 25 \$0 65 \$2 00
 2 to 3 feet.....30 80 2 50

Eva Rathke. Handsomest yet produced. Flowers purplish red with creamy white markings.

Each 3 10
 1½ to 2 feet.....\$0 25 \$0 65 \$2 00
 2 to 3 feet.....30 80 2 50



Barberry



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora



White Snowball



Snowberry

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Grand and most beautiful hardy flowering shrub. The illustration gives some idea of its magnificent beauty. We guarantee our Hydrangeas to give abundance of bloom the first season. The flowers are rich, creamy white, changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. Blooms in August, the first and every succeeding year, and continues to bloom for months each season. An annual shortening of branches tends to increase the size of the flowers.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	95	3 00

CUT-LEAF SUMACH (*Rhus glabra laciniata*). A rare and very striking plant, growing 8 or 10 feet high, with deeply cut leaflets, producing a fern-like effect; turns to rich red-crimson in autumn. Fine for massing.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50

SMOOTH SUMAC (*Rhus glabra*). A low tree with flat top. Typical Sumac leaves and flowers; the red berry clusters hang on all winter. Sumachs are valuable chiefly for their effect of lightening up the landscape in winter. Brown bark and red berries contrast excellently with other trees and with snow. The berries are sometimes the only food many birds can get. When snow is deep Sumach berries literally are their salvation.

	Each	3	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	80	2 50

SHINING SUMAC (*Rhus copallina*). Leaves glossy and berry clusters quite large.

	Each	3	10
2 to 2 ½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
2 ½ to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50

PURPLE FRINGE. Low tree with open crown. Flowers pale purple in large, loose panicles which soon lengthen and become plume-like, the edges "raveling out" and appearing hazy or smoky over the whole tree.

	Each	3	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$2 50

THE BEAUTIFUL JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). Large brilliant flowers, among the first blossoms in spring, appear in great profusion covering every branch and branchlet. Superb for ornamental hedge.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 20
2 to 3 feet.....	20	55	1 65

GOLDEN ELDER (*Sambucus aurea*). Handsome, with golden yellow foliage; very striking.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 20
2 to 3 feet.....	20	55	1 65
5 to 6 feet.....	35	95	3 00

GREEN ELDER. Tall with stout stems filled with pith; flowers white, in flat-topped bunches; fruit black, very profuse; berries red; showy.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 20
2 to 3 feet.....	20	55	1 65



Spiraea Van Houttei



The old White Lilac

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE

We offer five varieties of Mock Orange, knowing that each one is valuable and worthy of planting.

Hybrid Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*). Bears very fragrant white flowers in great numbers; plant grows 4 to 6 feet high; very handsome.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$0 55	\$1 65
2 to 3 feet.....	25	65	2 00

Mont Blanc Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Lemoinei, Mont Blanc*). Very large clusters of creamy white flowers, growing all along the branches.

	Each	3	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00

Gordon's Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Gordonianus*). One of the largest Mock Oranges, sometimes 10 feet high, bearing white blossoms in thick clusters.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$0 55	\$1 65

Garland Mock Orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). Superb shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Blooms early and in very graceful sprays. Has pure white, highly scented flowers.

	Each	3	10
1 to 1 ½ feet.....	\$0 20	\$0 55	\$1 65
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	25	65	2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50



Shrubs should be grouped at the side. Low ones in front and tall ones behind

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus aureus*). A striking shrub of medium size, with rich golden yellow leaves remaining bright throughout the season.

	Each	3	10
1 to 1 ½ feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	30	80	2 50

CORAL BERRY, or INDIAN CURRANT. (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). A shrub of very pretty habit; makes a delightful contrast with the Snowberry. The berries are a dark red and are borne in great profusion.

	Each	3	10
1 to 1 ½ feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 20
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	25	65	2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	80	2 50

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Literally covered with pure white berries during late summer and fall. The shrub grows 4 to 6 feet high.

	Each	3	10
1 ½ to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 20
2 to 3 feet.....	25	65	2 00



Shining Sumac

JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Morrowi*). A fine variety from Japan. Valuable for its wonderful foliage and handsome red fruit.

	Each	3	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$2 50

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tartarica*). Has pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and the Japanese Bush Honeysuckle appear to fine advantage when planted together.

	Each	3	10
1 ½-2 ft.....	25c.	65c.	\$2 00

JAPANESE BARBERRY. See page 54.

PURPLE BARBERRY (*Berberis purpurea*). Remarkable for its purple brilliant foliage and fruit. Valuable as a border, hedge, or specimens.

	Each	3	10
1-1 ½ ft.....	15c.	40c.	\$1 20
1 ½-2 ft.....	20c.	55c.	1 65
2-3 ft.....	25c.	65c.	2 00
3-4 ft.....	30c.	80c.	2 50

RED-BARKED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (*Cornus Sibirica*). Red bark in winter. In spring covered with white flowers.

	Each	3	10
1 ½-2 ft.....	15c.	40c.	\$1 20
2-3 ft.....	20c.	55c.	1 65

Hardy Vines



INDISPENSABLE near the house. Plant Clematis, Climbing Roses and Honeysuckle about the porches, with perhaps a vine or two of the Chinese Wistaria to climb as high as the roof, and others if you have space. Stone or brick walls are always prettier when Ivy-clad.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Of very rapid growth, covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage, of a healthy green. Flowers are small, pure white, borne in immense sheets, almost completely hiding the foliage, and have a most delicate fragrance. Blooms in September.

	Each	3	10
2-year, No. 1, Extra-select	\$0 35	\$0 95	\$3 00

CLEMATIS JACKMANI. Strong, healthy growth, hardy nature; large, rich, deep, velvety purple flowers.

	Each	3	10
2-year, No. 1 Strong plants...	\$0 40	\$1 10	\$3 50

JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Grandest of hardy climbing vines for covering houses, churches, schools, etc. Its glossy leaves overlap each other, and its long, delicate young shoots stretch up the walls with free, rapid growth.

	Each	3	10
2-year, No. 1 Selected vines	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$2 50



Vine-covered porches are cool in summer

PURPLE CHINESE WISTARIA. Rapid-growing vine with handsome foliage and flowers. The pea-shaped purplish flowers are profusely borne in immense drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long.

	Each	3	10
2-year, No. 1.....	\$0 35	\$0 95	\$3 00

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Nearly evergreen, its foliage remaining green nearly all winter. Beautiful yellowish white flowers so deliciously fragrant as to be noticed for a long distance.

	Each	3	10
2-year, Selected plants.....	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$2 50

BITTERSWEET VINE.

3-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
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Special Offer, No. 414

One each of the above superior Climbing Vines, extra-selected plants, six in all, price, \$1.75.

HILL'S HERBACEOUS PEONIES

The great diversity of colors, ranging from pure white to dark red, is very fine. Our strong, hardy plants, if planted in mellow, rich soil will give a fine display of blossoms the first season. The Peony is unquestionably the finest herbaceous perennial in the world; it rivals the rose and when you look at a good double one it is hard to see much difference.

Festiva maxima. Acknowledged to be the best white Peony in existence. Of the purest white, splashed with a few streaks of crimson in the center.

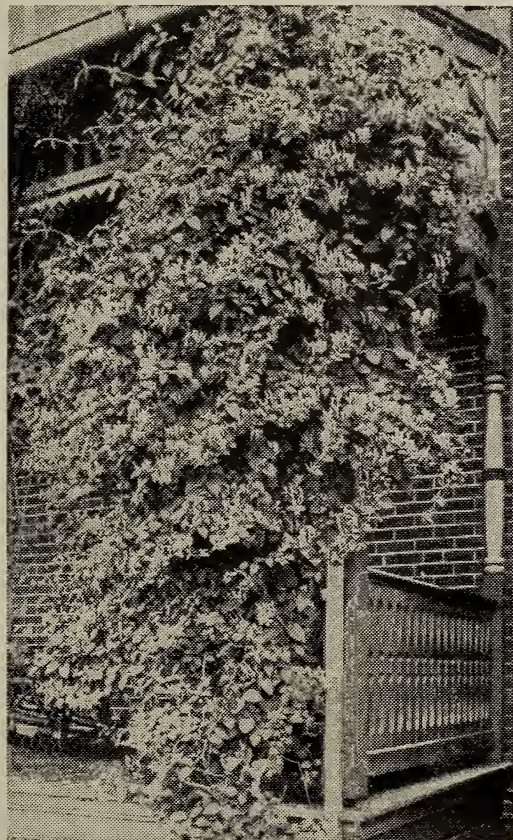
	Each	3	10
Large, strong roots.....	\$0 50	\$1 35	\$4 25

Rubra superba. Large, late, vigorous, sometimes called Red Festiva Maxima. Its bright red, double blossoms are gorgeous and make a delightful contrast to the pure white of Festiva Maxima.

	Each	3	10
Large, strong roots.....	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$3 25

Pink grandiflora. Immense, heavy blossoms of deep rose-pink, very fragrant. One of the showiest and most beautiful pink varieties in existence. Also very pretty in bud. Blossoms profusely in midsummer.

	Each	3	10
Large, strong roots.....	\$0 45	\$1 15	\$3 50



Honeysuckle

Hill's "Quality"

Roses



IN ORDER to supply the increasing demand for Roses, we have enlarged our facilities, and are now propagating on a more extensive scale than ever. No home is complete without them; no arrangement satisfactory that neglects them. Examine our lists, and whenever we can be of any assistance in making selections, our services will be given cheerfully. Our plants are all large, strong, field-grown bushes (not small, insignificant, mailing-size stock), and they are absolutely guaranteed to make a sturdy growth and produce a profusion of bloom the first season. It is the quality of our Roses which makes this guarantee possible. See our special offers, No. 417, 418, 419, 420 and 421 on page 48.



Paul Neyron, the largest of Roses

GARDEN HYBRID ROSES. Strictly Hardy

This class of Roses blooms profusely in June and at intervals throughout the summer and fall. The popular hardy garden Roses mostly belong to this class, and are always satisfactory. Do not allow Roses to suffer for want of fertilizer, as they are gross feeders, and only when they have plenty to feed on can they produce the most and the finest flowers.

Price of Hardy Roses, except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$27 per 100

Anna de Diesbach. Bright carmine; a beautiful shade; very large.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular.

American Beauty. One of the grandest and most beautiful Roses. Immense buds and flowers; rich, glowing crimson. 40 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

Baroness Rothschild. An exquisite shade of rich, satiny pink; very symmetrical, distinct and beautiful.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine, globular form; flesh color.

General Washington. Crimson, fading in the sun; large and full.

Margaret Dickson. Very large; beautiful white.

Fisher Holmes. Beautiful and valuable; deep crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Took first prize at all the great flower shows of Europe. Pure white. Fine plants, 40 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

General Jacqueminot. Famous the world over as one of the most magnificent hardy crimson Roses. Large; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. The largest and finest of all. Flowers immense; shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented.

Magna Charta. Large, double flowers; rosy red, flushed crimson.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant; remarkable bloomer.

Jules Margottin. Cherry-red; splendid form.

John Hopper. Hardy; abundant bloomer: solid and regular flowers, perfectly double: clear, rosy pink, very fragrant.

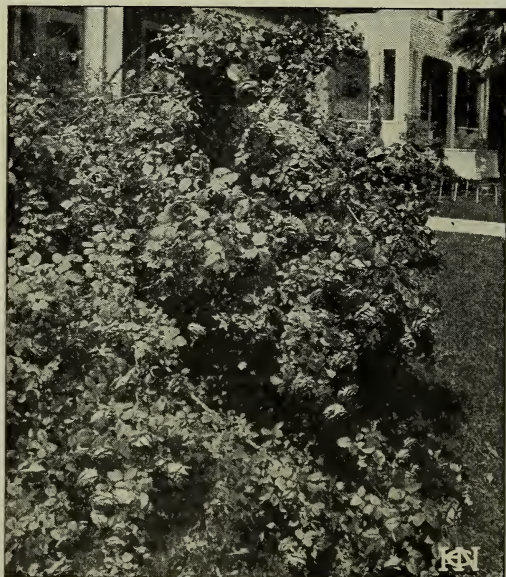
Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Coral-rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, large, double extremely hardy and strong-growing.

Marchioness of Lorne. Free flowering; large sweet and full; rich rose, center carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large and well formed cherry-carmine.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich, glowing crimson flamed: large; full; long stemmed.



General Jacqueminot is the reddest Rose that grows

All these Roses will live without winter protection, yet a heavy mulch always helps them.



American Beauty Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Hardy with slight protection. The delicately formed, delightfully fragrant flowers are borne in profusion all summer. Ideal in form, color, fragrance and foliage.

Price of Hybrid Tea Roses, except where noted, strong, field-grown plants, 40 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. An exquisite white, faintly blended with cream; very large, full and double; perfect form.

La France. Delicate silver-rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine, globular form; a constant bloomer.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Superb; free blooming; rosy carmine, shaded darker, the best of its color. A grand grower.

Notice the Special Offers of Vines, Shrubs and Roses on next page.

BEDDING ROSES

Baby Rambler. Rose hybridists certainly made a happy combination when they succeeded in creating this wonderful Rose. Imagine a bushy little Rose plant with all the beauty and great clusters of the Crimson Rambler, then add to this that it will bloom constantly all summer, and you have an ideal plant for borders and beds. Strong field-grown plants, 40 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Clothilde Soupert. Blooms all summer and until late in the fall. Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated; produced in clusters; pearly white. 1-year plants, 15 cts. each, 40 cts. for 3, \$1.25 for 10, \$12 per 100.

HILL'S CLIMBING ROSES—Five Best

The Rose-loving public is gradually awaking to the fact that this class is almost indispensable for home planting. All bloom with great freedom, and there is scarcely a day during the growing season that they are not in flower. And such masses of flowers! They are simply exquisite. Here are the best.

Price of all Climbing Roses, unless otherwise specified, strong, 2-year, No. 1 selected plants, 35 cts. each, 95 cts. for 3, \$3 for 10

Crimson Rambler. The most popular Climbing Rose in cultivation. In all parts of the country during June and July the gorgeous crimson of this Rose can be seen in all its glory. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet in a single season, producing in wonderful profusion large trusses of deep, glowing crimson flowers. When in full bloom it presents a vivid mass of crimson beauty. It is absolutely hardy everywhere. 50 cts. each, \$1.35 for 3, \$4.25 for 10.

Dorothy Perkins. So hardy as to withstand the most severe winters. Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers are perfectly double and are borne in clusters, often of twenty, that cover the bush for several weeks in the spring. Blooms just in time for June weddings. Valuable for cutting and decorating.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; very large, compact and beautiful. Will thrive in any part of the United States.

Baltimore Belle. A rapid-growing, dark-leaved, prairie Rose. Bears large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season. It is an exceedingly beautiful Rose and perfectly hardy.

Empress of China. A hardy, rapid-growing, graceful, twining Rose, with few thorns. Bears fragrant flowers of soft, rich red, shading to cherry-pink. Very pretty.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

I received a shipment of Evergreens from you about 18 years ago—120 in all, with which I set out a windbreak. They are large, fine trees now. I did not lose a single tree.
—Henry Grupe, Marion, Iowa.

Combination Offers of the Best Plants at Low Prices

Special Offer, No. 415

PRICE \$2

These Shrubs are extra-large and will give immediate effect.

- 2 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Spiræa Van Houttei. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Highbush Cranberry. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Golden Elder. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Cut-leaf Sumach. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Japan Quince. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. 2-yr., No. 1

Special Offer, No. 416

PRICE \$3

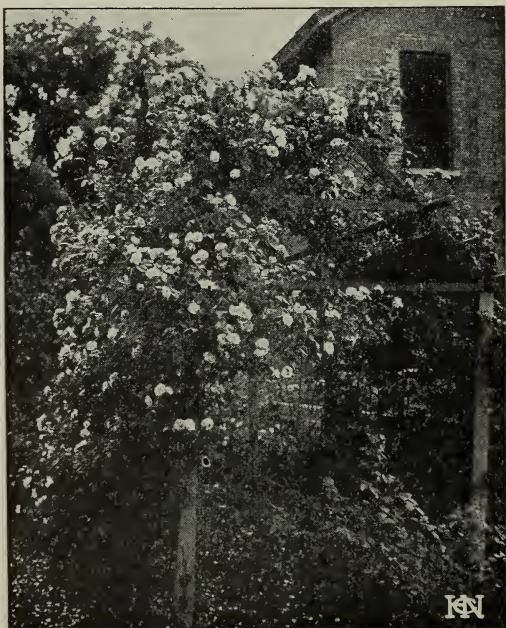
11 HARDY SHRUBS AND VINES

- 3 Lilacs (2 purple, 1 white). 2 to 3 feet
- 2 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft.
- 2 Spiræa Van Houttei. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Garland Mock Orange. 2 to 3 feet
- 1 Weigela rosea. 1½ to 2 feet
- 1 Clematis paniculata. 2-yr., No. 1
- 1 Boston Ivy. 2-yr., No. 1.

All large, strong shrubs

Spruces arrived Monday. They are the finest evergreens I ever saw or planted, and I have set out a great many.—J. W. Taylor, 206-208 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The trees arrived in splendid condition. They are surely fine trees well-rooted.—W. A. Anderson, Abbyville, Kan.



Dorothy Perkins Rose

Special Offer, No. 417

PRICE \$1.45

FIVE SUPERIOR GARDEN HYBRID ROSES

- 1 **GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.** Crimson; very fragrant. Extra-large and blooms freely.
- 1 **FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.** White; large and fragrant. The very best white Rose.
- 1 **AMERICAN BEAUTY.** Red. Most popular Rose grown. Without equal for beauty and fragrance.
- 1 **PAUL NEYRON.** Bright, shining pink. Clear and beautiful; finely scented. Best Rose grown.
- 1 **ANNA DE DIESBACH.** A most charming Rose. Color pink. Buds long and pointed. Strong, field-grown, of Hill's highest quality. Guaranteed to bloom the first year. By express, \$1.45

Special Offer, No. 418

PRICE \$2.15

- 2 Crimson Ramblers
 - 1 Dorothy Perkins
 - 1 Baltimore Belle
 - 1 Empress of China
 - 1 Queen of the Prairie
- Six splendid Roses, strong plants, for \$2.15

Special Offer, No. 419

PRICE \$2.55

- 1 Anna de Diesbach
- 1 Alfred Colomb
- 1 Fisher Holmes
- 2 General Jacqueminot
- 1 Frau Karl Druschki
- 2 John Hopper

Special Offer, No. 420

PRICE \$2.95

HILL'S "BEAUTY BED" COLLECTION. Ten Garden Hybrid Roses, selected. Enough to fill a bed 6x10 feet. Plant 3 feet apart. Large-sized bushes; to go by express. Price, \$2.95.

Special Offer, No. 421

PRICE \$2

Eight strong plants, field-grown, Hill quality, guaranteed to bloom the first year. Fisher Holmes, crimson; Paul Neyron, pink; Ulrich Brunner, maroon; Frau Karl Druschki, white; Crimson Rambler, Baltimore Belle, blush-pink; Dorothy Perkins, pink; General Jacqueminot, red. Value \$2.45, price, \$2.



HILL'S FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS



While the D. Hill Nursery Co. are Evergreen Specialists, they supply a grade of Fruit Trees and plants that is fully equal to the evergreen trees they grow. Only those varieties which have been well proved in the various sections, and that can be recommended as the best now in cultivation, are offered. Our friends will find that Hill Fruit Trees will give them perfect satisfaction.

For Fruit Trees the soil should be well drained, either naturally or with tile. Plow it the year before you plant the trees and thoroughly subdue it. No fertilizing will be necessary until the trees are a year or so old. However, some orchardists prefer to get a rank growth of a legume which they turn under before they plant the trees.

When planting, dig the holes wide enough and deep enough to accommodate the roots. It is best to dynamite the subsoil where trees are to stand. Lay out the orchard by a good plan, get the trees in at the right time, **mulch about them as soon as they are planted** (but keep the mulch at least six inches away from the tree trunks) to conserve the moisture, and cultivate all the rest of the space in some manner until the trees bear. About the second year young trees should have an application of manure. Do not forget spraying—twice a season if possible.

Buy Trees Early. That is, buy them during or before September for fall planting, or during the winter for spring planting, which in forty-nine cases out of fifty is the best. We will ship the trees to you in time to plant in the spring, if you place the order during the winter. In case you get the trees shipped in the fall and you do not want to plant them immediately, heel them in, covering tops and all with dirt. Select any day in early spring when the ground is thawed out, for planting.

In every case, except when frozen, unpack trees as soon as they arrive and give the roots a bath in thin mud. When ready to plant, prune off broken roots, set the trees in a barrel or tub of water, which you will carry or haul with you to the holes. Set trees about 1 inch deeper than they were in the nursery. Be careful to get dirt packed in among all the fine roots. Ram it in with a stick. You can not get it packed too tightly. However, leave an inch of loose dirt on the top as a dust mulch to conserve moisture.

Apple trees should be headed 15 to 20 inches above the ground; peach trees should be headed lower and all the lateral branches shortened to an inch stub. When a tree is dug, no matter how carefully it is done, many roots are destroyed. This cutting back at planting time is partly for the purpose of balancing the top and roots—if half of the roots are lost, half of the top must be cut away to correspond. It is easy to commit fatal errors at this time, and we would advise that you study the planting and pruning subject thoroughly.

Cherry trees should not be pruned. Merely cut out crossed or broken limbs, and leave the forming of a natural head to nature. Pears and plums will be pruned in much the same manner as apples. The whole subject of pruning of both roots and tops is governed by consideration for the shape and size and nature of the future tree, and particularly of its head. This should have fruit spurs all along the limbs, through the inside as well as on the outside of the tree.

When trees are frozen in the box or bale, do not unpack them, but either put the whole thing in a cool cellar, where it will take a week or two to thaw out, or bury the package entire.

APPLES

The following list includes the best varieties for commercial purposes and for home orchards:

Prices of all Apple trees (also Crab Apples), 4 to 6 feet, 40c. each, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100

SUMMER APPLES

Red June. Small, deep red and very attractive; subacid. Trees vigorous and hardy; very early.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, deep crimson; a free grower, and a good bearer. Most valuable market sort and unsurpassed for home use. August.

Duchess of Oldenburgh. Large, oblate, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. Good cooking Apple and fine commercial sort. Splendid tree, extra-hardy. September–October.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow, medium size, mild, pleasant and spicy. Fine for home and a standard commercial sort. Tree hardy, yielding abundantly and at an extremely early age. We recommend it highly. July–August.

FALL APPLES

Wealthy. Succeeds everywhere and is especially hardy. Tree very thrifty, free grower and productive. Fruit large, red, fine and juicy, keeps well. Well-known commercial and home orchard sort. August–September.

Fameuse (Snow). Medium, deep crimson, tender and delicious. Fine for eating raw; valuable for market. Trees vigorous; hardy everywhere. October–January.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flattish; pale yellow with brilliant red cheek; tender and subacid. Fine, rapid-growing tree. Excellent for home orchard. September–November.

Fall Pippin. Large, oblong; yellow. Free grower, spreading. Good, big apple.

WINTER APPLES

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, yellow and red; coarse, subacid. A variety that always attracts favorable attention on the market and brings good prices. December–March.



Duchess, Wealthy and Jonathan

Golden Russet. Medium size, clear bronze, rich, juicy. Thrifty, upright grower and excellent bearer. Hardy and reliable. November–April.

Jonathan. Medium size, brilliant, clear red with one or two large golden spots; tender, juicy, rich and fragrant. Tree moderate grower, very productive. One of the very best varieties for eating raw or for market.

Pewaukee. Extra-large; yellow and red; subacid. Tree hardy.

Talman's Sweet. Medium size, pale yellow; firm, large, very sweet; excellent for cooking.

Winesap. Medium size, roundish, deep red; keeps well. Tree good grower and excellent bearer. A high-quality Apple that succeeds splendidly in the more southerly sections.

York Imperial. Medium size, yellow shaded with crimson; firm, subacid. Good tree.

Northwestern Greening. Large, round; greenish yellow. Tree splendid grower; very hardy.

CRAB APPLES

Whitney No. 20. Average sizes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; smooth, glossy green, splashed with crimson. Fine, juicy and rich. Great bearer, hardy anywhere.

Hyslop. Large; dark crimson; has a showy blossom. Trees hardy and very reliable.

PEARS

Summer Pears should be gathered ten days before they are ripe, and Winter Pears at least two weeks before ripening.

Prices of Pear trees, 5 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.25 for 10, \$40 per 100

Bartlett. Large; yellow and red; juicy and buttery. September.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett and ripens a few days earlier. Trees hardy and vigorous.

Flemish Beauty. Large; beautiful; melting and sweet. Tree hardy and vigorous. Middle September.

Kieffer. Very large; golden yellow; begins bearing when young and produces heavily. November–March.

Anjou. Large; handsome; good. Vigorous grower, good bearer. November–February.

Idaho. Yellow with red cheek and spots; cylindrical shape.



Kieffer Pears—hardy everywhere

DWARF PEARS

We can furnish Bartlett and Anjou on dwarf stock. The advantages of dwarfs are that they come into bearing very early, and yield larger, finer fruit than standard trees. They require pruning and high cultivation.

Prices for Dwarf same as for standard trees

CHERRIES

We know of nothing in the fruit line that has given, or promises to give, larger returns than Cherry orchards. A few trees at home will certainly do their share toward making home a good place.

Prices of Cherry trees, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.25 for 10, \$40 per 100

Early Richmond. Dark red; rich, subacid; heavy and sure bearer; a valuable Cherry.

Montmorency. A sour Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. Ripens mid-season.

English Morello. Dark red or nearly black; subacid; valuable for preserves. Small trees of splendid growth; very productive.

PLUMS

Plums need plenty of moisture and plant-food. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested and are standbys.

Prices of Plum trees, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100

Burbank's Japanese. Conical and very large; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary.

Abundance. Large and round; rich cherry-color; flesh yellow.

Wild Goose. Medium to large; yellow with red shades.

Lombard. Standard orchard sort; purple, with yellow flesh.

Hawkeye. One of the largest, best and most profitable commercial plums for the West. Splendid shipper.

Green Gage. Very old sort; medium size; greenish yellow.

PEACHES

To secure fine fruit give an occasional top-dressing of wood ashes. Prune and mulch every spring and do not forget to thin the fruit.

Prices of Peach trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100

Elberta. Large; yellow with red cheek; solid, fine quality; free. August.

Greensboro. Large and beautifully colored; flesh white, juicy, excellent. July.

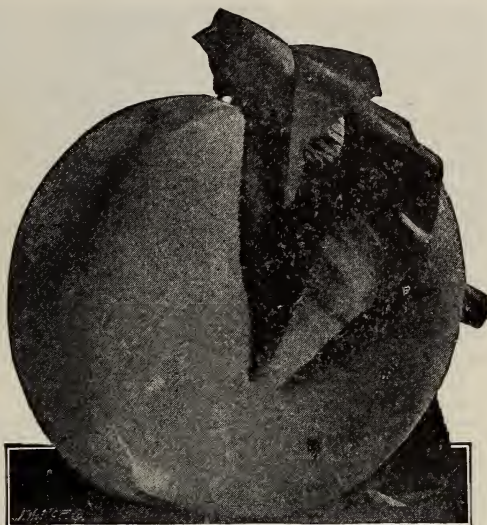
Alexander. Medium; greenish white and red; juicy and sweet. A good tree. July.

Champion. Very large; creamy white with red cheek; good quality. Tree hardy and a good bearer. August.

GRAPES

No kind of fruit yields a larger or richer harvest than Grapes. They will grow anywhere, will occupy an old fence, or your best field, and pay you big returns.

Prices of Grape-vines, 2-year, No. 1, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100



Elberta Peach

GRAPES, continued

Concord. Black. Very early, sweet and good. Most popular Grape in America.

Worden. Black; bunches large; berries very large; extra-early.

Moore's Early. Black. Berries large and flavor exquisite. Fifteen days before Concord.

Clinton. Black. Bunch small and compact.

Agawam. Red or maroon. Tender and juicy; good grower, sure bearer.

Brighton. Coppery red. Bunches large; flesh rich, best quality. Early.

Delaware. Light red. Berries small; bunches compact; fine.

Niagara. Pale yellow when ripe. Sweet and of splendid quality.

Pocklington. Golden yellow; bunch large; juicy and good. Midseason.

Moore's Diamond. White. Bunches large; berries medium size and of very good quality

"Home Orchard" Offer, No. 422

PRICE, \$5

2 Duchess Apples	4 to 6 feet
2 Wealthy Apples	4 to 6 feet
5 Early Richmond Cherries	4 to 6 feet
1 Jonathan Apple	4 to 6 feet
2 Kieffer Pears	5 to 7 feet
2 Abundance Plums	4 to 5 feet



Early Richmond Cherries

STRAWBERRIES

The blossoms of those varieties marked "P" are perfect, while those marked "I" are imperfect. Perfect blossoms are able to cross-pollinate themselves; but plants bearing imperfect blossoms will not. Plant a perfect variety between every two rows of imperfect varieties.

Selected, strong plants, 25 cts. for 10, \$1 per 100

Bederwood. (P.) Early, heavy yielder, continues a long time in bearing. Fruit good size and firm.

Bubach. (I.) Noted for large size and productiveness. Especially recommended for home use or near-by market.

Brandywine. Very vigorous growing plant and productive. Medium to large berries. Ripens medium to quite late.

Crescent. Succeeds well everywhere. Plant small; berries large.

Jessie. One of the old standard varieties. Berry large, bright colored, good quality.

Haverland. Exceedingly productive. Fruit large and fine.

Parker Earle. Very productive if all conditions are favorable. It must have very rich soil and plenty of moisture to mature its crop.

Senator Dunlap. Gives general satisfaction. Very productive. Large, dark red berry.

Warfield. A fine large berry; very prolific. Desirable for canning.

Bismarck. Very productive. Berries quite large.

PRUNING AND SETTING. Cut roots back, leaving them from 4 to 5 inches long, on dormant plants. Late in season, cut off the tip of the roots.

CULTIVATION. Our plan is to shorten by about 2 inches the cultivator teeth that run next the plants. About twice a month we run the five-tooth cultivator through the center of the space between the rows, stirring the soil to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. Be sure to make a furrow 4 or 5 inches deep, down the center of the space between the rows of plants, so that all surplus water may have immediate outlet.

GOOSEBERRIES

Should be planted in good rich soil and manured once a year. Do not let the bushes grow too thick. The fruit will be larger and more plentiful if the berries are given plenty of light and air, and the roots lots of space.

Strong, 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100

Industry. One of the best. Fruit large, red, smooth and juicy.

Downing. Large; light green; soft, tender, good flavor; extremely vigorous, hardy and prolific.

Houghton. Most productive; best payer of all; easily yield 700 bushels per acre; fruit excellent quality.

Red Jacket. Fruit large; red; one of the finest.

CURRENTS

Hardy, easily cultivated, stands neglect well, but will respond liberally to cultivation and generous treatment; indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. Set 4 feet apart in rich ground.

Fine, 2-year, No. 1 plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.65 for 10, \$15 per 100

Perfection. Very large; bright red; a great bearer. The Perfection has a long stem, making it easy to pick. Excellent for jelly, jams, etc.

Red Dutch. Well-known, old variety; very productive; excellent quality.

Victoria. Red; long bunches; very productive. One of the best.

White Grape. White; berries large; very productive; sweet and mild, excellent for table use.

White Dutch. White. Well-known, old variety of excellent quality.

Black Champion. The leading well-tested black Currant; very productive; excellent quality; strong grower.

RASPBERRIES

Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100

Cuthbert. Red. Strong and hardy; berries large; excellent quality; one of the best.

Columbia. Red. Berries good size and very firm; excellent for market and canning; productive.

Kansas. Black. A valuable variety; extra-hardy; berries large; good shipper.

Gregg. Black. Old reliable market variety; fruit large.

BLACKBERRIES

Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100

Snyder. One of the best; berries juicy and sweet; large and productive.

Ancient Briton. Another hardy variety; ripens after the Snyder.

ASPARAGUS

Strong roots, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100

Conover's Colossal. Large, tender shoots; easily grown.

Columbia Mammoth. Of mammoth size; one of the best; early.

RHUBARB

Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100

Linnæus. Early and tender; excellent for pies.

Giant. Fine quality; best for canning; good keeper.

Special Offer, No. 423

PRICE, \$2.65

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 Industry Gooseberries | 5 Snyder Blackberries |
| 2 Perfection Currants | 6 Asparagus Roots |
| 5 Cuthbert Raspberries | 5 Rhubarb Roots |

Hill's 25 best "Small Fruit" plants. All big, strong and healthy. Enough for a small home. Will pay for themselves many times over the first season.

Special Offer, No. 424

PRICE, \$5

Ninety-five trees and plants—enough to supply a family with fruit; will fill a garden 60x60 feet, or larger. 1 Duchess, 2 Golden Russet and 2 York Imperial Apples; 1 Kieffer and 1 Bartlett Pear; 2 Elberta and 2 Champion Peaches; 4 Grape-vines, and 80 Strawberry plants.



Half the beauty of Evergreens depends on proper grouping. Low in front, tall behind

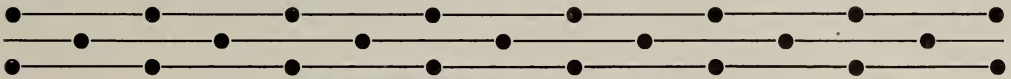
General Directions for Planting

In the first place, dig holes large enough to permit the roots of the trees to spread out in their natural position. Carefully fill and pack fine earth among the roots. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash the earth in around the roots. After the ground settles, trees should stand as deep as they did in the nursery.

Do not let the roots become dry or exposed to the wind and sun. Dip them in water before planting. All trees appreciate rich soil. Put some of the rich surface soil down among the fine roots. After planting, apply a heavy mulch of coarse manure, straw, weeds, etc. Water generously during July and August. See planting directions for fruit, page 49—they apply to all trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING WINDBREAKS. The ground should be carefully plowed and worked as deeply as possible, and some rich compost or fertilizer added. Plant seedlings from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row, with the rows 10 feet apart, and thin out when they begin to crowd. If transplanted trees are used, a good distance is 4 to 6 feet apart in the row, and the rows 10 feet apart.

Three rows, 10 feet apart, breaking joints, makes a very satisfactory windbreak. Plant the extra-tall, fast-growing varieties in the row forming the outside, medium growers in the middle row, with the low-growing trees to form the inside row. Hoe or cultivate thoroughly the first few summers after planting, especially during July, August and September.



A good method of planting a windbreak

MASS AND GROUP PLANTINGS. A few trees near the entrance road, and some more near the house, in compact clumps, are always needed. Plant the tall pines and spruces around the outside, the medium-sized varieties, the firs, etc., just inside, add a mixed row of dwarf evergreens, shrubs and roses, and you will have a permanent planting that will be a continual joy, for in a few years the natural characteristics of the trees will show themselves in a delightful, pleasing and attractive manner.

EVERGREEN BORDER PLANTINGS. Suggestions of the many beautiful effects which are produced by the different varieties planted with a view to obtaining color and form variations are to be seen in some of our illustrations. Placed around the boundary, the border will be an ornament, and also will qualify as a good hedge or windbreak and screen.



No home has realized half its beauty until it has plenty of trees



Privet is hardy anywhere, and makes the most even hedges

Deciduous Hedge Plants

AMoor RIVER PRIVET

A leader in the class of Deciduous Hedge Plants, and preëminently the best variety of Privet. Makes what is recognized the world over as the ideal summer-foliaged hedge. Compact and regular in form, with glossy, wax-like, bright green foliage. Thrives in all sorts of soils and situations, enduring sun and shade, smoke, dust and cold. In the South it is practically evergreen, retaining its beautiful green leaves all winter.

It can be sheared and trimmed to any desired shape or form, but without any cutting makes a fine hedge, and is entirely free from fungi or insect attacks. It is an extremely fast grower, and will make a beautiful hedge in two seasons. In three seasons it will make a screen taller than a man's head. Wonderful root-systems make it easy to transplant. Its popularity has increased each year until now it undoubtedly is planted more extensively than any other deciduous hedge plant in the North. It grows with entire success in all parts of the country, North, South, East, West, and all who see it become enthusiastic at once about it.

A deciduous hedge is not so massive as an evergreen one. When dainty effects are wanted, Amoor River Privet is just the plant. A low hedge of it across the front of a yard will not obstruct the view from within, yet will make an effective fence. Many times a quick screen is wanted between barn and house, or to hide back doors, etc.; no better plant for the purpose can be found than this. You will find Amoor River Privet thoroughly satisfactory.

Transplanted plants

2 to 3 feet	\$1 50	100	\$10 00
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JAPANESE BARBERRY

Rather dwarfish, growth low, regular and compact, requiring very little shearing. Has long, drooping branches and an abundance of small, round green leaves which change in autumn to fiery red. Creates one of the most beautiful hedges. Is made still more beautiful by great numbers of pretty drooping yellow flowers in the fall, followed by large clusters of bright red berries that hang to the branches all winter. A Barberry hedge has a rough, towseled appearance, and never gets more than 2 or 3 feet high. It does not make so good a fence as privet, but is more picturesque and requires less care when a low hedge is wanted.

	Each	3	10
1 to 1½ feet	\$0 25	\$0 65	\$2 00
1½ to 2 feet	30	80	2 50
2 to 3 feet	35	95	3 00
1½ to 2 feet, transplanted	Per 100, \$20.		2 50



The trim lines of Privet hedges and Norway Maples go together. Barberry hedge

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES IN HILL'S CHOICE SELECT SEEDS TREE *and* SHRUB SEEDS

SEEDS of trees and shrubs, as a general rule, should be planted during the months of April, May and June, same as garden or flower seeds, and their culture is almost identical, great care being necessary to see that the seed is not planted too deep. The seed comes best when planted in rich, sandy loam, and the plants should be naturally or artificially sheltered from heavy east and northeast winds.

Free Delivery by Mail.—All seeds ordered at the package, ounce or pound prices will be sent by mail, postage prepaid by us, to any address in America.

All seeds are carefully tested. Our aim is to make quality the first consideration, our half a century's reputation being behind these seeds, just as it is back of our trees and plants, and we earnestly solicit a share of your kind orders for 1912.

SCOTCH PINE

A variety almost without equal for the West and northwestern states. It is entirely hardy, of quick and sturdy growth, and does not require so much rich soil as some varieties. Grows to large size, 60 to 80 feet tall, and is very ornamental. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 35 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., per lb. \$2.50.

WHITE PINE

The most useful and ornamental variety planted today. It has the greatest timber value of all, and is used extensively for re-forestation purposes. A fast grower and perfectly hardy. Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per oz. 15 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., per lb. \$1.95.

EUROPEAN LARCH

A variety which has become very popular. A quick grower, and satisfactory in every way. Good for timber, and develops into large trees, 80 to 100 feet high. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

AUSTRIAN PINE

Very valuable, especially in the West and Northwest. Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per oz. 15 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., per lb. \$1.75.

NORWAY SPRUCE

This is a variety of inestimable value, for it grows into large, beautiful trees, admired by everybody, and serves as wind-breaks or can be planted on lawns for shade, ornament, etc. Grows quickly into big trees with luxuriant foliage. This is the variety so popular for Christmas trees. Price per pkg. 5 cts., per oz. 15 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., per lb. \$1.65.

CATALPA SPECIOSA

One of the very best timber trees in existence today, and is being more widely planted than ever. Grown easily from seed, and will attain a height of from 3 to 8 feet in two seasons, and on rich soil it will grow to form three large fence posts in four to five seasons. A really remarkable tree, worthy of its popularity, and should be planted by every one. Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per oz. 15 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., per lb. \$1.85, per 10 lbs. (by express) \$16.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

Of dwarfish habit, round and bushy, and perhaps the rarest of all conifer trees. Certainly it is the most valuable dwarf tree of all. It is of foreign origin, but grows well everywhere. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 25 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

Or Hardy Orange. Wonderfully productive and a very successful grower. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 25 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

SWISS STONE PINE

One of the best of the Pines. Originated in Switzerland. Very rare. Price postpaid, per package 15 cts., per oz. 25 cts.

BLUE SPRUCE

Has sparkling, gorgeous blue foliage, and the most ornamental tree that grows. Should be on every lawn. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 25 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

RUSSIAN OLIVE

A fine, hardy, popular tree and very ornamental. Forms a dense bush. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 20 cts.

CONCOLOR FIR

Per package 5 cts., per oz. 15 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

PITCH PINE

Per package 5 cts., per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA (Yew)

Per package 10 cts., per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

BLACK LOCUST

Per package 5 cts., per oz. 10 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., per lb. 60 cts.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY

A free grower and bears luscious fruit, which is eagerly eaten by fowls and pigs. Fruit has subacid sweet taste and is very delightful. Price, per package 10 cts., per oz. 35 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

FLEXILIS PINE

A beautiful species from the Rocky Mountains and becoming more popular each year as it becomes better known. It is of a slightly glaucous green color and grows tall and upright. Price postpaid, per package, 10 cts. per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

PONDEROSA PINE

Originated in the Rocky Mountains and Black Hills of South Dakota. A very valuable tree, and is planted with good success in all sections of the country. It grows to great size, and makes good windbreaks, shelter-belts, screens, etc. Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per oz. 25 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., per lb. \$2.75.

PERSIMMON

Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 35 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Fine for hedges. Very ornamental, popular and the most valuable hardy Evergreen on the list. Price postpaid, per package, 10 cts.; per oz. 25 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE

Price postpaid, per package, 5 cts., per oz. 20 cts., per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

JACK PINE

An excellent variety well suited for poor or sandy soils. A quick grower, and timber is valuable. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 25 cts.

PINUS TAEDA

Price postpaid, per package, 5 cts., per oz. 20 cts.

WHITE SPRUCE

A native variety of utmost hardiness and thrives especially well in the far North. Its popularity as an ornamental tree is spreading rapidly. Price postpaid, per package 10 cts., per oz. 30 cts.

WHITE ASH

A valuable fast-growing timber tree and planted more extensively in the past than any other variety. It has many commendable points, chief among which is its value as timber. Price postpaid, per package 5 cts., per lb. 25 cts.

THE D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY, Inc.
DUNDEE, ILL.

The D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

Total . . . \$

You are almost sure to want some of these special value collections, which for your convenience in ordering we have numbered (see Catalog and Bargain Sheet). These are money-saving sets. Please order by NUMBER or NAME and carry out price as shown below.

GLANCE OVER THIS LIST BEFORE MAILING, and see if there is not something here that you want and have omitted to include in your order.

While making out your order, we should appreciate it if you would send the names and addresses of some of your friends, who you think would be interested in Hill's Splendid Offers. Use separate sheet.

HILL'S 50 GREAT BARGAINS for 1912

35 Mail Packages, 14 Freight Packages, Sent Prepaid

Here are SPECIAL BARGAINS—all trees first-class. Every man or woman in the country who owns a piece of ground will be interested. If you never have bought trees here, select some of these bargains as samples. If you are an old customer, you will find here many things you want. And in this list you will find values that are simply great for the money.

Remember that we send everything prepaid anywhere in the United States by mail; and anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains by freight. At the low

35 Packages, Nos. 1 to 35 \$1 each, six for \$5

BY MAIL. POSTPAID

SEEDLINGS

- 1.—100 Scotch Pine..2 years, 4 to 6 inch.
- 2.— 35 Scotch Pine..... 12 inch.
- 3.— 75 American Arborvitæ . 2 years.
- 4.—100 Austrian Pine 3 to 4 inch.
- 5.— 75 Austrian Pine 4 to 6 inch.
- 6.—100 Jack Pine ...2 years, 4 to 6 inch.
- 7.— 50 Jack Pine..... 12 inch.
- 8.—100 White Pine..... 3 to 4 inch.
- 9.— 50 White Pine..... 6 to 8 inch.
- 10.— 75 Balsam Fir 6 to 8 inch.
- 11.— 35 Balsam Fir 12 inch.
- 12.— 75 White Spruce..... 3 to 4 inch.
- 13.—100 Norway Spruce..2 yrs., 2 to 4 inch.
- 14.— 75 Norway Spruce..... 6 to 8 inch.
- 15.— 35 Douglas Fir..... 6 to 8 inch.
- 16.— 25 Douglas Fir..... 8 to 10 inch.
- 17.— 50 Blue Spruce..2 years, 4 to 6 inch.
- 18.— 50 Black Hill Spruce.... 3 to 4 inch.
- 19.— 35 Concolor Fir.2 years, 3 to 4 inch.
- 20.— 20 Concolor Fir 6 to 8 inch.
- 21.— 75 Ponderosa Pine..... 6 to 8 inch.
- 22.— 75 Dwarf Mt. Pine..2 yrs., 3 to 4 inch.
- 23.— 50 Flexilis Pine..... 3 to 4 inch.
- 24.—100 Red Oak1 yr., 4 to 6 inch.
- 25.— 50 Burr Oak..... 6 to 12 inch.

- 26.— 75 Hard Maple 6 to 12 inch.
- 27.—100 White Ash..... 6 to 12 inch.
- 28.— 50 American Linden ... 6 to 12 inch.
- 29.— 50 Sycamore..... 6 to 12 inch.
- 30.—100 Black Locust..... 6 to 12 inch.
- 31.— 35 Sweet Chestnut 6 to 12 inch.
- 32.—100 Catalpa Speciosa 6 to 12 inch.
- 33.—100 European Larch..... 6 to 10 inch.
- 34.— 75 European Larch.....12 to 15 inch.
- 35.— 15 Bittersweet Vines.... 3-yr. strong,

15 Bargain Lots, Nos. 36 to 50

All by Freight, Prepaid (except No. 50)

The trees here offered are all well rooted, No. 1, and first-class in every way. They cannot fail to please. The assortments include many of the new and rare evergreens. They will be packed and delivered to your nearest railroad station, freight charges prepaid, upon receipt of price.

LIST NO. 36 — PRICE \$5.00

30 Fine Transplanted Evergreens

- 5 Black Hill's Spruce 1 to 1½ feet.
- 10 Norway Spruce. 1 to 1½ feet.
- 5 White Pine 1 to 1½ feet.
- 5 American Arborvitæ 1 to 1½ feet.
- 5 Concolor10 to 12 inch.

prices quoted for these bargains we can not change, divide nor alter the collections. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER FOR THESE BARGAINS.

SPECIAL CLUB INDUCEMENTS

With any order for four of the \$10 lots, we will send you free any \$5 lot you may select. With an order amounting to \$80, selected from this sheet, you may choose any \$10 lot you wish to come free. If you cannot plant such a large collection, make up a club among your neighbors and get the premium.

LIST NO. 37—PRICE \$10.00

65 Choice Transplanted Evergreens

- 10 White Spruce. 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 10 Jack Pine 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 10 White Pine 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 20 Norway Spruce 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 10 American Arborvitæ 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 5 Colorado Blue Spruce10 to 12 inch.
- Half the above for \$5.50.

LIST NO. 38 — PRICE \$5.00

50 Extra-selected Transplanted Trees

- 5 Douglas Fir.....10 to 12 inch.
- 10 Scotch Pine 1 to 1½ feet.
- 5 White Pine.....10 to 12 inch.
- 10 Jack Pine..... 1 to 1½ feet.
- 10 Norway Spruce.....10 to 12 inch.
- 10 American Arborvitæ..... 1 to 1½ feet.

LIST NO. 39—PRICE \$10.00

NOTICE: Don't overlook this bargain. 100 fine transplanted trees, seven varieties, all for \$10:

- 25 American Arborvitæ..... 1 to 1½ feet.
- 10 Austrian Pine.....10 to 12 inch.
- 25 Norway Spruce10 to 12 inch.
- 15 Balsam Fir 8 to 10 inch.
- 15 Scotch Pine10 to 12 inch.
- 5 Hemlock 6 to 10 inch.
- 5 Red Cedar.....10 to 12 inch.

LIST NO. 40—PRICE \$5.00

- 40 Fine Transplanted White Pine, 1 to 1½ feet.
- Excellent value; half the above for \$3.

LIST NO. 41 — PRICE \$5.00

40 Hill's Best High-class Evergreens, All Transplanted, Strong and Thrifty

- 5 Balsam Fir 8 to 10 inch.
- 10 Norway Spruce..... 1 to 1½ feet.
- 15 American Arborvitæ..... 1 to 1½ feet.
- 5 White Pine..... 6 to 10 inch.
- 5 Blue Spruce.....10 to 12 inch.

LIST NO. 42 — PRICE \$6.00

36 Fancy Ornamental Evergreens, All Strong, Transplanted Trees

- 10 White Spruce..... 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 5 Black Hills Spruce 1 to 1½ feet.
 - 5 Pinus Cembra..... 6 to 10 inch.
 - 10 Douglas Fir.....10 to 12 inch.
 - 6 Concolor. 6 to 10 inch.
- Half the above for \$3.50

LIST NO. 43 — PRICE \$4.50

24 Hill's Unexcelled, Ornamental Lawn Evergreens. (Transplanted Stock)

- 6 Red Cedar.....10 to 12 inch.
 - 8 Pyramidal Arborvitæ10 to 12 inch.
 - 4 Peahody's Golden Arborvitæ 10 to 12 inch.
 - 6 Hemlock10 to 12 inch.
- Half the above for \$2.50.

More Bargains and Special Information on OTHER SIDE

Bargains 44 to 50—\$5 and \$10 each lot

LIST NO. 44—PRICE \$5.00 SPECIAL WINDBREAK OFFER

56 Reliable, Time-tested, Transplanted Evergreens. Absolutely Hill's Best Quality

Plant in three rows, 6 feet apart each way, breaking joints. Place White Pine on outside, Norway Spruce in middle and American Arborvitae in inside row.

16 White Pine..... 6 to 10 inch.
24 Norway Spruce..... 10 to 12 inch.
16 American Arborvitae..... 1 to 1½ feet.
Half of the above for \$3.

LIST NO. 45—PRICE \$5.00 A Good Assortment of Choice Windbreak Evergreens. (Transplanted)

75 Scotch Pine..... 10 to 12 inch.
75 Jack Pine..... 10 to 12 inch.

LIST NO. 46—PRICE \$10.00 700 Fine Evergreen Seedlings

A small Nursery for only \$10. The trees in this list are well suited to all soils and will do well anywhere. A money-saving lot.

100 Norway Spruce..... 6 to 8 inch.
100 Austrian Pine..... 4 to 6 inch.
100 Scotch Pine..... 8 to 10 inch.
100 Balsam Fir..... 6 to 8 inch.
100 Jack Pine..... 10 to 12 inch.
100 White Spruce..... 4 to 6 inch.
100 White Pine..... 4 to 6 inch.
Half the above for \$5.50.

LIST NO. 47—PRICE \$10.00

An ideal collection of choice, transplanted evergreens for windbreaks, suitable for all parts of the United States and Canada. Plant 10 feet apart and break joints. Jack Pine in outside row, Scotch Pine in middle row, American Arborvitae in inside row.

22 Jack Pine..... 1½ to 2 feet.
22 Scotch Pine..... 1½ to 2 feet.
22 American Arborvitae..... 1½ to 2 feet.

Remember, Hill pays the freight.
Half the above for \$6.

LIST NO. 48—PRICE \$10.00

1,000 Hill's Forest Tree Seedlings

Hill's Famous Woodlot Collection. A valuable assortment of fast-growing timber trees. These 1,000 trees, in a few years' time, on any farm, will produce all the fence-posts, firewood, etc., required.

100 Catalpa speciosa..... 1 to 1½ feet.
100 Black Locust..... 2 to 3 feet.
200 Red Oak..... 1 to 1½ feet.
100 Bur Oak..... 6 to 12 inch.
100 European Larch..... 12 to 15 inch.
200 White Ash..... 6 to 12 inch.
100 Hard Maple..... 6 to 12 inch.
100 Carolina Poplar..... 1½ to 2 feet.
Half the above for \$6.

LIST NO. 49—PRICE \$5.00

An exceptionally valuable collection for Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and all southern and southwestern states. These certainly are a fine lot of No. 1, strong, healthy seedlings, heavily rooted and well selected. Do not overlook this bargain. Regular price, \$7.50.

50 Ponderosa Pine..... 8 to 10 inch.
50 Scotch Pine..... 10 to 12 inch.
50 Norway Spruce..... 6 to 8 inch.
50 European Larch..... 12 to 15 inch.
50 Jack Pine..... 10 to 12 inch.
100 Catalpa speciosa..... 6 to 12 inch.
50 Carolina Poplar..... 1½ to 2 feet.

LIST NO. 50—PRICE \$10.00 Eight Superb Specimens

Packed and delivered on cars, but not prepaid. Purchaser must pay the freight on this list. Value \$15. Each tree balled and burlaped.

1 Juniper glauca..... 1½ to 2 feet.
1 Dwarf Mt. Pine..... 1½ x 1½ feet.
1 Tom Thwab Arborvitae..... 1 to 1½ feet.
1 Sabina Juniper..... 1½ feet.
1 Swiss Stone Pine..... 1½ to 2 feet.
1 Oriental Spruce..... 1 to 1½ feet.
1 Engelmann's Spruce..... 1 to 1½ feet.
1 Siberian Arborvitae..... 1 to 1½ feet.

The above collection contains 8 specimen evergreens, 8 different varieties, many of them

rare and new. Their various forms and colors form a most pleasing contrast, from the blue silvery Juniper to the dark green Mountain Pine; the superb colored Engelmann Spruce to the light soft green feathery foliage of the Juniper Sabina. When planted in groups, their ornamental effect is beyond description. Every tree is of the hardy type, fit for any climate. This lot is truly a bargain. Order now before supply is exhausted.

The Admiration of Every One

"A number of years ago I purchased a quantity of your Balsam Fir for windbreak. I lost only three or four out of the whole lot. They are now about 30 feet high, and the admiration of every one who sees them. I now wish to buy some more for windbreak, and want you to tell me whether to choose Balsam Fir or White Spruce."

W. F. BECK, Lincoln, Neb.

We Even Excel Our Advertisements

"Evergreens shipped to me on Wednesday arrived Friday in fine shape in spite of the hot weather. They were set out at once, and they look almost as fresh now as before they were taken up. You did better than you advertised, sending all roots balled and burlaped."

C. F. CASTLE, Lakeside, Mich.

Spruce Arrived in Perfect Shape

"Your shipment consisting of 25 Black Hills Spruce has arrived in perfect shape and everything is satisfactory."

A. O. NOVANDER, Morgan Park, Ill.

Remember, we pay the freight except where noted on one or two lists.

Hill's Sheet of 50 GREAT BARGAINS has been an exclusive feature with us and our customers for many years, and has become so well and favorably known that thousands of people wait each year for its coming before they buy their trees and plants. It offers stock of HILL'S HIGHEST QUALITY at very low prices—prices made possible only by a system and an organization that constantly looks out for the interests of customers by growing and gathering an

enormous stock of the right things, and then grouping them in these Bargains. In these offers we depend on selling a certain definite number of trees which are set aside for the purpose.

Should you receive more than one catalogue, please hand the extra one to a friend who ought to have it, and tell him why he ought to plant windbreaks, shelter-belts, timber belts, wood lots, fruit, and why he ought to make his home beautiful with hedges, shade trees, shrubs, and roses. DON'T OVERLOOK OFFERS NOS. 48 AND 50.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY, Inc., Evergreen Specialists

Largest Growers in America: DUNDEE, ILLINOIS



Weigela rosea

Coral Berry

Snowberry

Hill's Imperial Offer

SIX SHRUBS
FOR 95 CTS.

One each of Purple Lilac, Garland Mock Orange, Weigela rosea, Snowberry, Coral Berry and Barberry, first size.

We have tried to make this offer so good in what it gives, and so low in price, that no one will pass it by, and we think we have succeeded.

In the pictures above and below are shown typical portions of the shrubs. The Weigela, Lilac and Mock Orange pictures show blossoms; the Barberry, Snowberry and Coral Berry, the white or red fruit that is so handsome. All are superb—some for beauty of flowers and delicious fragrance, some for winter brightness and handsome form.

They can be planted singly, or in a row as a short hedge. They are fine at entrances. When in front of evergreens they show up best of all, especially during the winter, when leafless branches, evergreen foliage and the snow emphasize the bright color of the bark of the shrubs and the red or white of the berries.

The plants we send are large, three years old, and will give immediate effect. You can plant them the first day in spring that the ground is thawed, and by midsummer they will be in bloom. See pages 42 to 44 for descriptions of these shrubs. Please order as "Imperial Collection."

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	Juniper, Pyramidal . . 23		



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Lilac



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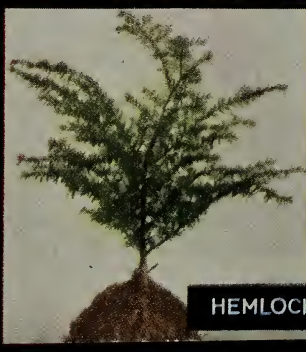
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